

OHIO  
- CINCINNATI

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OTHER STATES

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# Other States

## Ohio Cincinnati

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# by to Cincinnati.

## AND INCIDENTS.

### ENTHUSIASM

#### INDIANAPOLIS TO CINCINNATI.

rooms at the Bates House  
an anxious crowd long be-  
terday morning, and before  
was a throng which filled  
flowed into the street front-  
r. Lincoln and his suite, and  
ed guests, breakfasted with  
and returning as privately  
nd an immense concourse  
ng up the street, eager for  
pon one of the balconies.  
f the crowd soon brought  
course of a few well chosen  
s, he said that, if he made a  
e it was desired by kind  
e speedily unfitted for the  
d been assigned him. He  
before them to exchange  
bid them farewell. As he  
d cry was raised for his son,  
which Mr. Lincoln quieted  
mile, and a bow which was  
give than Lord Burleigh's  
in, and remarking that "his  
got in the way of making

ie carriage to be conveyed  
Cincinnati, the insatiable  
diately for the depot, and  
a rapid pace, the sea of ga-  
a as impenetrably as ever,  
n which had been placed at  
ted of four handsome cars,  
gine, which with its tender  
ecorated with engravings,  
nd many unique devices.  
vited parties were admit-  
train, which was, howev-  
he train moved away amid  
of the populace, and was  
s along the road with the  
signs of ardent sympathy.  
s passed with all the work-  
the bank, firing a salute  
lery they could command.  
some distant village, peer-  
the cars as they whirled  
early parting cheer. Every  
s a family circle mustered,  
s flourishing handkerchiefs  
little ones waving flags, in-  
ares of Lincoln and Hamlin,  
ly played a lively part in  
A short distance from the  
weather-beaten log but,  
s stationed a white-haired  
stood trembling in the  
one crutch, while the oth-

ect and his amiable and  
their levee in the last car,  
andsomely arranged for  
n, and where the guests  
hem. At Shelbyville, as at  
imposing crowd was as-  
s Lincoln greeted them from  
The train was also stopped  
Greensburg, where there  
d very enthusiastic gath-  
discouraged patriotic airs,  
d the surroundings were  
with flags. As Mr. Lin-  
ance, he was greeted with  
Union" by a stentorian  
unmusical chorus. The  
them in a few words, and  
y in a storm of acclama-

es in all were made, the  
Lawrenceburg, where the  
the route was in waiting.  
ear as we can remember,

ARKS AT LAWRENCEBURG.  
ymen. You call upon me  
none to give to you, and  
me to devote to it if I had.  
Union men here (cheers)

applause.) In all trying positions in  
shall be placed, and, doubtless I shall  
in many such, my reliance will be pla-  
you, and the people of the United  
and I wish you to remember, now and  
that it is your business, and not main  
the union of these States, and the lib-  
this people, shall he lost, it is but littl  
one man of 52 years of age, but a gi  
to the thirty millions of people who  
these United States, and to their pos-  
all coming time. It is your business  
up and preserve the Union, and lib-  
yourself, and not for me.

I desire they should be constitu-  
performed. I, as already intimated,  
an accidental instrument, temporary  
serve but for a limited time, and I a-  
you again to constantly bear in mind t  
you, and not with politicians, not wit-  
dents, not with office seekers, but wit-  
the question: Shall the Union and s  
liberties of this country be preserved  
latest generations? (Cheers.)

#### Fellow Citizens of the State of Indiana

I am here to thank you much for t  
nificant welcome, and still more for t  
generous support given by your State  
political cause which I think is the t  
just cause of the whole country and th  
world.

Solomon says, there is "a time to l-  
lence," and when men wrangle by th-  
with no certainty that they mean t  
thing, while using the same word, it  
were as well if they would keep silence.

The words "coercion" and "invasi-  
much used in these days; and often wit-  
temper and hot blood. Let us make  
we can, that we do not misundersta  
meaning of those who use them. Let  
exact definitions of these words, no  
dictionaries, but from the men them-  
who certainly depreciate the thing;  
would represent by the use of words.  
then, is "Coercion?" What is "Inv-  
Would the marching of an army into  
Carolina without the consent of her  
and with hostile intent towards them,  
vasion?" I certainly think it would; and  
be "coercion" also, if the South Carolina  
forced to submit. But if the Union  
should merely hold, and retake its o-  
and other property, and collect the d-  
foreign importations, or even withh-  
mails from places where they were hal-  
violated, would any or all these things  
lusion?" or "coercion?" Do our p-  
lovers of the Union, but who spitefully  
that they will resist coercion and in-  
understand that such things as these  
part of the United States, would be c-  
or invasion of a State? If so, their  
means to preserve the object of their  
affection, would seem to be exceeding  
and airy. If sick, the little pills of the  
opabists would be much too large  
swallow. In their view, the Union as  
sily relation, would seem to be no  
marriage, but a sort of "free love"  
ment, to be maintained only on "p-  
attraction."

By the way, in what consists the  
sacredness of a State? I speak not  
position assigned to a State, in the Un-  
the Constitution; for that, by the bond  
recognize. That position, however,  
cannot carry out of the Union with-  
speak of that assumed primary right of  
to rule all which is less than itself a  
all that is larger than itself. If a St-  
a County in a given case, should b-  
in extent of territory, and equal in nu-  
inhabitants, in what, as a matter of pr-  
is the State better than the County?  
an exchange of names be an exche-  
rights upon principle? On what  
principle may a State, being not mo-  
one-fiftieth part of the nation, in s-  
population, break up the nation and t-  
erce a proportionally larger sub-divi-  
itself, in the most arbitrary way? Wh-  
terious right to play tyrant is conferr-  
district of country, with its people, by  
calling it a State?

Fellow citizens, I am not assurtin  
thing; I am merely asking questions  
to consider. And now allow me to  
farewell.

at the meantime. His old friends,  
Dubois and E. Peck took leave of him in  
-dramatic manner. They hugged him,  
in to behave himself like a good boy in  
hite House, and lastly even cut a lock of  
f his head, with which they rushed tri-  
ntly out of his room.

#### IN FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO CINCINNATI.

half past ten, a number of carriages re-  
the President and party, and carried  
o the Union Depot. The huge build-  
is so crammed with people as to render  
sage to the cars possible by the most  
ent efforts only.

train commenced moving at ten  
: A. M., precisely. The President  
in the platform while it slowly steamed  
the depot, bowing right and left to the  
ig multitude.

Lincoln and two children arrived under  
ort of Burnet Forbes, Esq., of your city,  
few seconds before the train left, and  
immediately conducted into a special  
erved for their use.

. Pogue, of the U. S. Army, also joined  
esidential party before leaving Indian-

train consisted of four passenger cars,  
which was for the exclusive use of the  
ent and suit. Considerable difficulty  
first experienced, in getting the com-  
properly distributed, as everybody  
l to get on the same car with the Presi-  
But the energy and skillful manage-  
of Messrs. W. S. Wood, Henry C. Lord,  
esident of the road, and Frank P. Lord,  
ductor, soon brought order into the

tly after Mr. Lincoln had entered this  
summons committee from Cincinnati,  
ton and Newport, Ky., consisting of  
ading Republicans and Democrats was  
ed to him. The Chairman, Hon. D.  
s, then addressed to him a few patriotic  
s, to which he replied with unusual  
stness. The entire party then took seats  
as soon engaged in a lively exchange  
and humor. The President was the  
st among the merry, and kept those  
him in a continual roar.

Lincoln and family were first alone in  
arriage, but were joined on the way by  
neola and a select circle of gentlemen.  
gh very much fatigued by night-travel,  
incoln kept up a spirited conversation  
the entire journey.

Lincoln's two youngest sons attracted  
attention by their sprightliness. One  
amused himself nearly all the way by  
outsiders, "Do you want to see 'Old  
' and then pointing out some one else.  
train traveled at the rate of over 30  
er hour. Men with Union flags, were  
ed every half a mile. Every town and  
passed was festively decorated. Hun-  
d thousands were assembled at every  
shouting and waving flags, hats and  
relics as the train swept by. Only  
oppages were made between Indianapo-  
l Cincinnati, during each of which,  
be" was brought out to listen to the  
of guns, and vocal and instrumental  
and never let off without saying some-  
o the wild multitudes before him.

P. M., the suburbs of Porkopolis be-  
sible, and the train slackened its speed  
safely through the thick crowds on  
de of the track to the Depot.

#### RECEPTION IN CINCINNATI.

##### TOWN PROCESSION.

o was a general hurrying up of the  
lay meal, yesterday. In every family,  
hout the entire city, the general anxiety  
part in, or look upon the reception of  
esident elect, caused to be eaten hasty  
s. Shortly after one o'clock crowds  
seen hurrying to and fro through the

large number of strangers, attracted  
by the demonstration, added to the  
r of our own citizens, who were in the  
thronged the thoroughfares, and  
them almost impassable. Especially

est. The crowd went to the depot in platoons,  
on foot, in the cars, and by every other  
possible conveyance.

The mass of people who gathered around  
the depot to welcome the President elect, was  
enormous. Not only were the streets impass-  
able, but every elevation, cars, horse tops,  
trees, lumber piles and coal heaps, were alik-  
covered with human beings. The military  
having arrived, the police were charged with  
clearing a passage way to the carriage, a  
movement of no little difficulty, and requiring  
a vast deal of patience, skill and shrewdness.

Presently the gaily decorated engine was  
heard approaching with the train, and shout  
after shout rent the air, until the depot, like  
the Tiber of old, trembled beneath the replica-  
tion of the sound.

As soon as Mr. Lincoln's guardians could  
get him out the cars, he was welcomed by  
Robt. Hosea, Esq., in the following words:

ADDRESS OF ROBT. HOSEA, ESQ.

On behalf of the citizens of Cincinnati and  
the Committee of Reception, I have the hon-  
or to welcome you to our city.

We meet you Sir, not as partizans coming  
forth to greet a successful candidate, but com-  
ing as citizens, from all parties, and from your  
native State of Kentucky also, as well as Ohio.  
We desire to welcome you as the President  
elect of the United States, and through you to  
do honor to that great principle of Constitu-  
tional liberty, of which the election of a Chief  
Magistrate of our beloved country affords the  
most sublime of all examples.

You have been called Sir, from private life  
to the most dignified, and the most responsible  
trust in the country, by the united voice of  
the American people, through their confi-  
dence in your honesty, your integrity, and  
your devotion to the Constitution, and their  
belief that you will devote yourself with a  
single eye to the public good.

In that confidence, in that belief, we fully  
share; and we believe that the justice of your  
Administration as well as its firmness, will  
tend to heal the unhappy dissensions, which  
now exist, restore the confidence of alienated  
sections, and unite the country in the bonds  
of peace.

Again Sir, we welcome you with warm and  
loyal hearts, loyal to the Union—to the flag  
of our whole country, with not a star dimmed  
nor a stripe erased.

#### REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT TO MR. HOSEA.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—I thank you, citizens of  
Cincinnati, Ohio, and Kentucky, for this re-  
ception. As I understand it is a part of the  
programme that I will address you a little  
more at length at the Burnet House, I will,  
for the present, postpone the making of any  
remarks. I will proceed at once from here.  
I remark here that it is not my purpose to  
make a lengthy speech.

##### THE MILITARY ESCORT.

In obedience to general orders, the military  
of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division O. V. M.,  
should have assembled at Fifth Street Market  
Space, at 1½ o'clock P. M. At that hour  
there were no troops upon the parade ground,  
but shortly thereafter the Guthrie Grey Bat-  
talion, (with Menter's Band) commanded by  
Major Bosley, arrived, and took position upon  
the left of the Market Space. Their prompt-  
ness deserves special commendation.

The next companies to arrive were the  
Rover Guards, and the Zouaves, who marched  
into the Space to the music of Brandt's Cornet  
Band, and immediately attracted a crowd of  
observers. The Rovers appeared in their new  
battalion uniform, with packed knap-sacks  
and shakos, and made a fine soldiery appear-  
ance. The Zouaves were also in battalion  
uniform, with the variation of fatigue caps  
and white gaiters, and were much admired  
for their precision of movement and exact  
military accuracy.

Shortly after the arrival of the Rovers and  
Zouaves, the latter company was despatched  
to the Rover's Armory for the Regimental  
Colors, which duty they performed in double  
quick time, a novelty in military movements  
not heretofore observed.



Major General Wm. H. Lytle, Staff-Col. Thorp, Major Burke, Captains Neff and Geddis, The Stouben Artillery, Capt. Amis, Weber's Liberty Corner Band, First Cincinnati Battalion of Infantry, Major H. E. Kennett, commanding; Lieut. A. U. Parry, Adjutant, Band.

German Yagers--Captain Sommers, Lafayette Guards--Captain Miller, Colors, Rover Guards--Lieutenant Hubbell, Zouave Guards--Lieutenant Anderson, Continental Battalion, United States Newport Barracks Band, Independent Continentals--Captain Remley, Putnam Continentals--Capt. Jackson, Marion Continentals--Captain Whitcomb, Mentor's Cornet Band, The Independent Guthrie Grey Battalion--Major Bosley, commanding, Company "A"--Lieutenant W. P. Noble, Company "B"--Lieutenant W. Wilmington.

The military made a very creditable display—the companies not so strong in numbers as they should have been, but better than was expected. The near approach of the 22d of February, and preparations thereto, somewhat detracted from the present demonstration. We noticed fuller ranks than usual in the German companies, also in the Rovers, and a very full turn-out on the part of the Continentals. It is a universal regret among military men that this latter corps should not have adopted the State regulation uniform.

#### CIVIC PROCESSION.

Immediately after the military escort, appeared the carriage of

#### THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Attended on either side and in front and rear, by the Washington Dragoons, as a special military escort. A detachment of police, composing the second company, also guarded the carriage.

The President's carriage, a splendid establishment, drawn by six white horses, also contained

The Mayor of Cincinnati, Ex-Mayor Foley of Covington, Rev. Wm. Andrews, of Newport. Following this carriage there were several others bearing the suite of the President, the Committees of Covington and Newport, the citizens' Committees of Reception, and of the City Council. We noticed also several invited guests from other parts of the State, among whom were the Hon. Abe. Heyling, of Greene county, and Judge O. T. Fishback, of Clermont county.

There was also a large cavalcade of horsemen preceding and following the carriages.

On the whole, the procession was decidedly creditable to the city.

#### THE ROUTE OF PARADE.

Throughout the entire line of the procession there was a marked exhibition of enthusiasm displayed in flying flags, significant mottoes, elaborate designs over windows and house tops, a pouring out of the populace from every nook and corner, special demonstrations by impromptu artillery squads, and a decided manifestation of enthusiasm generally.

The Tenth Ward made a "splendid display" of bunting. At the corner of Vine and Mercer streets a platform was erected, upon which was seated thirty-four young ladies, representing the States of the Union. Over their heads was an arch of evergreens, entwined with flowers, and surmounted by the American flag. Immediately above the flag was the motto:

"Protect this banner against insult whatsoever."

On the reverse of the arch was inscribed:

"Be firm, and the hopes of free men are fulfilled."

When the President's carriage arrived opposite this platform, a young miss stepped forward and presented him with an elegant bouquet of natural flowers, which he carried throughout the remainder of the route.

Immediately below Twelfth street another platform was erected, upon which a number

of young girls were seated, who sang National Airs as the cortege passed.

The public buildings throughout the city were decorated with flags, and many private houses displayed an exuberance of bunting.

Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Lincoln at the Burnet House he was introduced to the crowd in the following speech:—

#### MAYOR BISHOP'S SPEECH.

HONORED SIR:—In the name of the people of all classes of my fellow-citizens I extend to you a cordial welcome, and in their behalf I have the honor of offering you the hospitalities of Cincinnati.

Our city needs no eulogy from me. Her well-known character for enterprise, liberality and hospitality is not more distinguished than is her fidelity and undying devotion to the Union of these States, and a warm, filial and affectionate regard for that glorious ensign which has

"Braved the battle and the breeze" upon land and sea so many years. The people, under the solemn and dignified forms of the Constitution, have chosen you as President of the United States, and as such I greet you. And you will believe me when I say that it is the earnest and united desire of our citizens, that your administration of the General Government may be marked by wisdom, patriotism and justice to all sections of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, from the northern boundary of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. So that when you retire from office your fellow-citizens may greet you everywhere, with the charming words, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

But, sir, I see in this great and anxious course, not only the citizens of Ohio, but also many from our sister State, Kentucky—the land of Clay, the former home of your parents and mine, and the place of our birth. These, too, greet you, for they, like us, are, and ever will be, loyal to the Constitution and the Union. I again welcome you to our noble city, and trust your short stay with us may be an agreeable one, and that your journey to our Federal Capital may be pleasant and safe.

#### MR. LINCOLN'S REMARKS AT THE BURNET HOUSE.

MR. MAYOR—Ladies and Gentlemen:—A few hours ago I stepped out of the Capitol of the State of Indiana. I said to myself, I have never seen so many people together, on any occasion whatever. I am no longer able to say that; but it could reasonably be expected of this great city of Cincinnati. I confess myself entirely overwhelmed with the magnificence of the reception, I will not say given to me, but to the President of the United States of America. Most cordially do I thank you, one and all, for it. I have been reminded by the address of the Mayor, that this reception is given not by any one political party; and if I had not been so reminded by his Honor, the Mayor, I could have known the fact by the extent of the multitude. I could not but have known that all parties join this reception.

This is as it should be. It is as it should have been if Mr. Douglas had been here; as it should have been if Mr. Bell had been here; as it should have been if Mr. Breckinridge had been here; as it should have been, and should forever be, when any citizen of the United States is constitutionally elected President.

And allow me to say, I think what has happened here, could not happen in any country in the world without the influence of the free institutions, that we have enjoyed in the United States, for three quarters of a century. There could have been no such a turnout, and enjoy such a peace, except under the favorable influence of free institutions, and, I hope, that while we have some threatening national difficulties, that when these free institutions so continue to multiply and multiply, a thousand millions of free people, we may see this repeatedly—once in every four years—by the increased free population of the country.

I hope that our late difficulties will also pass away; and that you shall see in the spirit of Cincinnati—good old Cincinnati—for years and for years to come; and that once in every four years, by your constitutionally-elected President of the United States of America, a large share may welcome us here from across the river; that we shall still have a President, and still welcome him in the spirit of Cincinnati with all the cordial reception that I have been enjoying here.

My friends, I have spoken, but once before

harmony with one another. Telling by your response as the evidence that it may be so, along with other evidence, and trusting that the good sense of the American people, under the providence of God who has never deserted us, that we shall again be brethren and forget past differences; hoping that this may be so, fellow citizens, I bid you farewell.

#### A TIGHT SQUEEZE.

The throng of human beings, men, women, and children, massed about the Burnet House, exhibited a higher state of condensation than we thought possible. Mixed in with the crowd was a number of street cars, and several private carriages, the horses of which became frightened, and pitched about to the imminent danger of those near them. The crowd swayed and surged back and forth, and it did seem as if some of them would be crushed to death. Among them were several females, who were forced to undergo a higher degree of pressure than was agreeable, to the imminent peril not only of the symmetry of their hoops, but of limbs, and life itself. We observed several small children of different denominations, elevated above the crowd, and literally passed over their heads to places of safety, thus saving them from the certain death which would have followed, had they once gone down. Corpulent gentlemen came out of the crowd considerably thinner, and several inches longer. An attempt was made, several times, to get up a general fight, in different parts of the crowd, but they were so densely packed as to preclude any exhibitions of the "manly art."

#### COMMENTS OF THE CROWD.

Our outside reporter heard some queer talk whilst the procession was passing, and the President bowing right and left—something after the fashion of Mace Sloper's conversations in the dark. One old lady, who prided herself on having seen "a power of Presidents" in her time, was terribly exercised about the soldiers. "Ef I was a man," said she, with some asperity, "and was elected President, and couldn't go on to Washington an' take my seat 'thout 'bein' yarded like Linkum, I'd stay at home." "Do you believe," inquired one man of his comrade, with an appearance of great earnestness, and some incredulity, "that he ever split a million of rails in one day?" Old Abe's physique was freely discussed by the crowd, and they were evidently disappointed in not finding him so atrociously ugly as he had been represented. It seemed to be the general impression that he had used but not abused his privilege in that respect.

#### SUPPER TO THE PRINCE OF RAILS.

About seventy-five young Republicans of our city gave a supper last evening, in the ladies' ordinary of the Burnet House, to Mr. Robert Lincoln, eldest son of the President. Gov. Morgan, of Indiana, sat at the head of the table, his *vis a vis* being Gen. Sam. F. Cary, of College Hill. A Committee was deputed to bear an invitation to the President. He returned with an apology for not coming himself, and saying that "Bob may be put through." Toasts were drank, speeches made, and sentiments uttered. After thus spending several hours in this pleasant way, the company returned home happy as princes.

1861

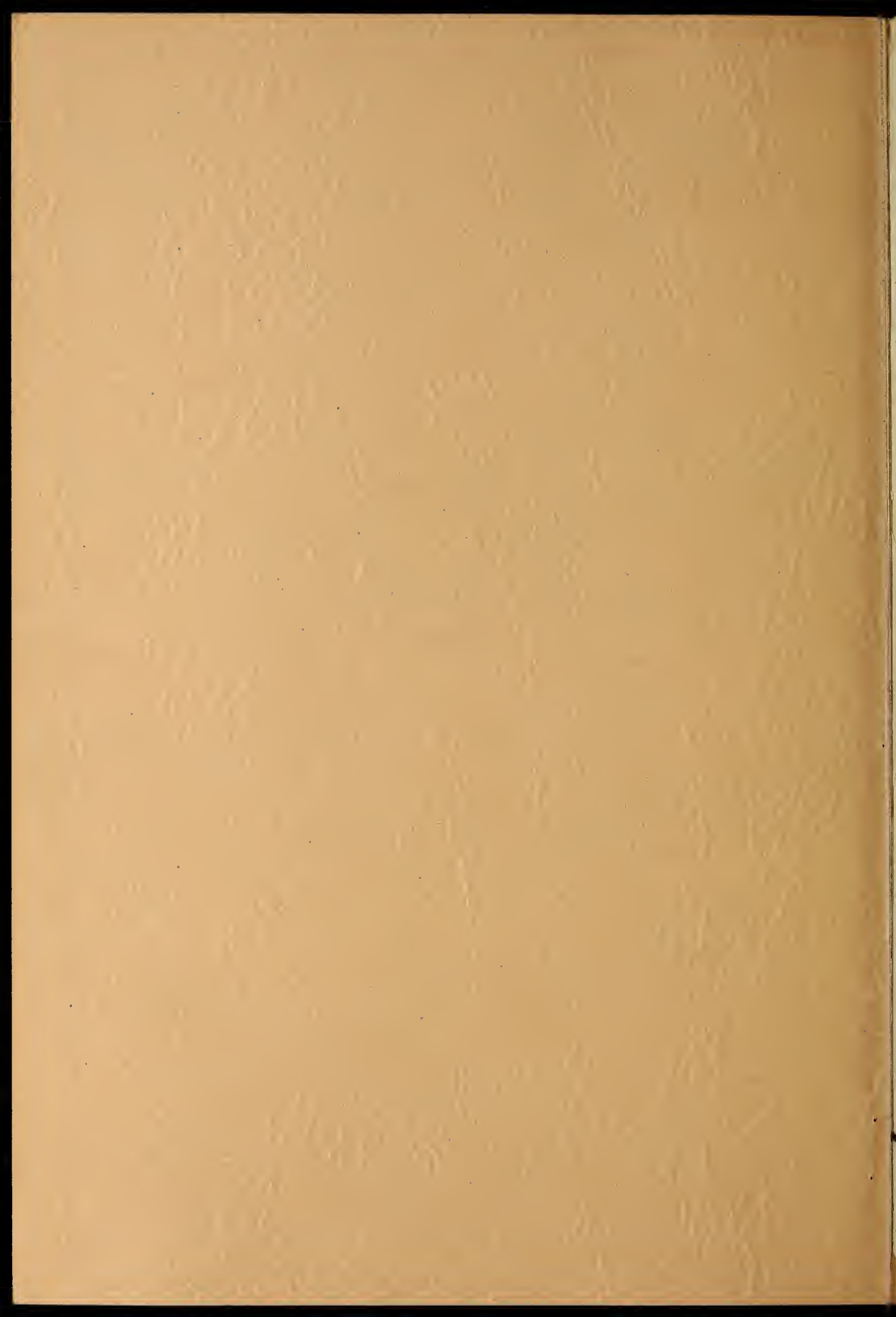


Cincinnati, Abraham Lincoln at

Anonymous

Harpers, Mar. 1884







are preserved in the Custom-house, whose officers enforce the execution of the navigation laws, including those relating to the inspection of vessels, the licensing of pilots, engineers, and masters, and the entrance and clearance of coastwise vessels. Particulars of all the wrecks and casualties of American vessels documented at New York are also preserved, and often prove to be of great service.

All receipts of duties, penalties, fees, etc., are revised and tabulated in the office of Colonel Charles Treichel, the Auditor. There all checks for refund of money paid in excess of the true amount of duty are drawn and furnished to the importers. Uncle Sam scarcely ever fails to assure himself against loss. In 1880 the sum of \$2,256,487 73 was disbursed in refunds, \$1,594,833 37 in 1881, and \$3,313,159 73 in the first eleven months of 1882. The whole of the refunds made since 1870 is upward of \$18,000,000. The average annual number of entries on which refunds are made is 28,512. Receipts for refunds are taken in duplicate; one copy is sent to Washington, and the other is preserved in the Collector's office for reference. All checks paid for refunds are reported to the Naval Officer, who compares the reports with his own books of record. Full particulars of all matters connected with each refund are also reported to Washington. All record books are kept in the Auditor's office for seven or eight years, and are then sent to the Record Room. Only lately a dispute as to which of two merchants a certain check had been paid was settled by appeal to the records. It was paid to the importer.

Prior to the advent of Mr. S. G. Ogden, who served in the Auditor's department for more than forty years, the Collectors were often placed in the position of defaulters by faulty book-keeping. But so thoroughly has the system of keeping accounts been revised and perfected that for many years they have balanced exactly at the end of every week. The system of checks and balances in use at the New York Custom-house, if not absolutely perfect, is at least a close approximate approach to perfection. Accounts of all receipts and disbursements by the Collector are rendered monthly to the Commissioner of Customs and to the First Auditor of the Treasury.

The multitudinous records and papers appertaining to the customs service in

New York have been preserved from the commencement, and are now so classified and arranged that any of them can be readily found when sought, unless it be some very old papers packed away in the dark rooms. The record rooms occupy the entire upper story of the Custom-house, and a portion of the story immediately below it. The custody and care of all these papers and documents require a genius for classification and arrangement. Hundreds if not thousands of tons of account books, bond books, cargo and passenger manifests, entries, inspectors' returns, official certificates, withdrawals, invoices, consular certificates, permits, shipping articles, crew lists, pay rolls, check-book stubs, registers, etc., etc., are here stowed away in such order as to be almost immediately available when wanted.

Directly but independently related to the customs revenue in New York is a class of about twenty United States officials, three of whom are known as special agents. All are under the charge of an intelligent, active, and energetic head—Captain C. H. Brackett. The special agents keep vigilant watch over sailors, importers, and officials alike, and are, in fact, practical and practiced detectives. Suspicion of wrong may be awakened by personal observation, or by confidential information from different sources. Once on the track of offenders they are sure to run them down, unless the criminals be endowed with almost supernatural shrewdness and cunning.

Nothing that human ingenuity can devise appears to be left out of the machinery of this, the greatest revenue establishment in the United States. It is the most scientifically organized and economically administered of American national institutions. Under Collector W. H. Robertson's presidency the cost of collecting the public revenue at this point is 1.78½ per cent. of the whole sum—less than in the administration of any of his predecessors.

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NOTE.—In the preparation of this article the writer has been indebted to the courtesy of several officials, and particularly of K. N. Prince, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for indispensable assistance. Whatever discrepancies may appear between the figures in this article and those in the Annual Report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States are due to the fact that the latter are largely made up from the duties estimated at the time of entry, whereas the former have been made up since the entries were finally liquidated and the due amount of duties paid.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT CINCINNATI.

**I**N the summer of 1857 Mr. Lincoln made his first visit to Cincinnati. He was original counsel for the defendant in a patent reaper suit pending in the United States Circuit Court for Northern Illinois. The argument of the case was adjourned to Cincinnati, the home of Judge McLean, at his suggestion and for his accommodation.

Mr. Lincoln came to the city a few days before the argument took place, and remained during his stay at the house of a friend. The case was one of large importance pecuniarily, and in the law questions involved. Reverdy Johnson represented the plaintiff. Mr. Lincoln had prepared himself with the greatest care; his ambition was up to speak in the case, and to measure swords with the renowned lawyer from Baltimore. It was understood between his client and himself before his coming that Mr. Harding, of Philadelphia, was to be associated with him in the case, and was to make the "mechanical argument." Mr. Lincoln was a little surprised and annoyed, after reaching here, to learn that his client had also associated with him Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pittsburgh, and a lawyer of our own bar, the reason assigned being that the importance of the case required a man of the experience and power of Mr. Stanton to meet Mr. Johnson. The Cincinnati lawyer was appointed "for his local influence." These reasons did not remove the slight conveyed in the employment, without consultation with him, of this additional counsel. He keenly felt it, but acquiesced. The trial of the case came on; the counsel for defense met each morning for consultation. On one of these occasions one of the counsel moved that only two of them should speak in the case. This motion was acquiesced in. It had always been understood that Mr. Harding was to speak to explain the mechanism of the reapers. So this motion excluded either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Stanton from speaking—which? By the custom of the bar, as between counsel of equal standing, and in the absence of any action of the client, the original counsel speaks. By this rule Mr. Lincoln had precedence. Mr. Stanton suggested to Mr. Lincoln to make the speech. Mr. Lincoln answered, "No; do you speak." Mr. Stanton promptly replied, "I will," and, taking up his hat,

said he would go and make preparation. Mr. Lincoln acquiesced in this, but was deeply grieved and mortified; he took but little more interest in the case, though remaining until the conclusion of the trial. He seemed to be greatly depressed, and gave evidence of that tendency to melancholy which so marked his character. His parting on leaving the city can not be forgotten. Cordially shaking the hand of his hostess, he said: "You have made my stay here most agreeable, and I am a thousand times obliged to you; but in reply to your request for me to come again I must say to you I never expect to be in Cincinnati again. I have nothing against the city, but things have so happened here as to make it undesirable for me ever to return here."

Thus untowardly met the first time Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton. Little did either then suspect that they were to meet again on a larger theatre, to become the chief actors in a great historical epoch.

While in the city he visited its lions, among other places of interest the grounds and conservatories of the late Nicholas Longworth, then living. The meeting of these remarkable men is worthy of a passing note. Nor can it be given without allusion to their dress and bearing. Mr. Lincoln entered the open yard, with towering form and ungainly gait, dressed in plain clothing cut too small. His hands and feet seemed to be growing out of their environment, conspicuously seen from their uncommon size. Mr. Longworth happened at the time to be near the entrance, engaged in weeding the shrubbery by the walk. His alert eye quickly observed the coming of a person of unusual appearance. He rose and confronted him.

"Will a stranger be permitted to walk through your grounds and conservatories?" inquired Mr. Lincoln.

"Y-e-s," haltingly, half unconsciously, was the reply, so fixed was the gaze of Mr. Longworth.

As they stood thus face to face the contrast was striking, so short in stature was the one that he seemed scarcely to reach the elbow of the other. If the dress of Mr. Lincoln seemed too small for him, the other seemed lost in the baggy bulkiness of his costume; the overflowing sleeves concealed the hands, and the extremities of the pantaloons were piled in heavy

*Harper's Mo. 6-1864 #409.*



folds upon the open ears of the untied shoes. His survey of Mr. Lincoln was searching: beginning with the feet, he slowly raised his head, closely observing, until his upturned face met the eye of Mr. Lincoln. Thus for a moment gazed at each other in mutual and mute astonishment the millionaire pioneer and the now forever famous President. Mr. Lincoln passed on, nor did Mr. Longworth ever become aware that he had seen Mr. Lincoln.

The grounds and conservatories were viewed and admired. And so afterward the suburbs of the city—Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn, Clifton, and Spring Grove Cemetery. He lingered long in the grounds of Mr. Hoffner in study of the statuary. He sought to find out whom the statues represented, and was much worried when he found himself unable to name correctly a single one.

A day was given to the county and city courts. An entire morning was spent in Room No. 1 of the Superior Court, then presided over by Bellamy Storer, eccentric and versatile, in the maturity of his extraordinary powers. His manner of conducting the business of that room, miscellaneous, demurrers, motions, submitted docket, etc., was unique. The older members of the bar remember it well. To describe it literally would do gross injustice to that really great judge. To mingle in the same hour the gravity of the judge and the jest of the clown was a feat that only he could perform without loss of dignity, personal or judicial.

On this morning the judge was in his happiest vein, in exuberant spirits, keeping the bar "in a roar," assisted much in this by the lively humor of poor Bob McCook.

Mr. Lincoln greatly enjoyed this morning, and was loath to depart when the curtain dropped. He said to the gentleman accompanying him: "I wish we had that judge in Illinois. I think he would share with me the fatherhood of the legal jokes of the Illinois bar. As it is now, they put them all on me, while I am not the author of one-half of them. By-the-way, however, I got off one last week that I think really good. I was retained in the defense of a man charged before a justice of the peace with assault and battery. It was in the country, and when I got to the place of trial I found the whole neighborhood excited, and the feeling was strong against my client. I saw the only way

was to get up a laugh, and get the people in a good humor. It turned out that the prosecuting witness was talkative; he described the fight at great length, how they fought over a field, now by the barn, again down to the creek, and over it, and so on. I asked him, on cross-examination, how large that field was; he said it was ten acres, he knew it was, for he and some one else had stepped it off with a pole. 'Well, then,' I inquired, 'was not that the smallest *crap* of a fight you have ever seen raised off of ten acres?' The hit took. The laughter was uproarious, and in half an hour the prosecuting witness was retreating amid the jeers of the crowd."

Mr. Lincoln remained in the city about a week. Freed from any care in the law case that brought him here, it was to him a week of relaxation. He was then not thinking of becoming President, and gave himself up to unrestrained social intercourse.

His conversation at this time related principally to the politics and politicians of Illinois—a theme of which he never seemed to weary. A strange chapter in the story of our country that is. What a crowd of great men arose with the first generation of white people on the broad Illinois prairie! There were Hardin, Logan the judge, Bissel, Trumbull, Douglas, Lincoln, and many other scarcely lesser names. Of these he discoursed as only he could. The Kansas-Nebraska agitation was at its height, and Douglas the prominent figure. Of him he spoke much.

Indeed, the story of Lincoln interlaces with that of Douglas. They are inseparable. It is the relation of antagonism. Parties might come and go—Whig, Know-Nothing, Union, Republican—they were never on the same side until, amid the throes of revolution, they met in the defense of the Union. Douglas was a perennial stimulus to Lincoln. Webster was wont to say, if he had attained any excellence in his profession, he owed it to his early conflicts with Jeremiah Mason. In his public speeches Lincoln seemed ever addressing Douglas; even to the last, as seen in his great speech at New York, when he made the words of Douglas his text.

When Lincoln was driving an ox-team at four dollars a month, and splitting rails, he first met Douglas, then teaching school in central Illinois.



Mr. Lincoln loved to tell the story of Douglas. It is indelibly written in my memory. Not in the very words can I repeat it, and yet even that in the salient points.

He said Douglas, when he first met him, was the smallest man he had ever seen—in stature under five feet, in weight under ninety pounds. He was teaching a country school, and lodging with a violent Democratic politician, a local celebrity. From him Douglas got his political bias. Douglas was his protégé. He encouraged Douglas in the study of the law, procured the books for him, had him admitted to the bar before a year, pushed him into the office of prosecuting attorney, and into the Legislature.

When Van Buren became President, the patron wanted the office of Register at the Land-office, and sent Douglas to Washington to procure the place for him. In due time Douglas returned with the commission in his pocket, but not for his patron. It was to himself. The old man was enraged at the ingratitude, and swore vengeance. He listened to no explanations. It was not long before he had an opportunity to gratify his feelings.

Douglas became the Democratic candidate for Congress, the whole State constituting one Congressional district. His opponent was Mr. Stewart—still living, a relative of Mrs. Lincoln. After an animated contest Douglas was defeated by one vote in a poll of 36,000. The old patron rejoiced in the belief that that one vote was his.

Mr. Douglas's sensitive nature was overwhelmed by this defeat. He gave way to uncontrollable grief, sought consolation in excessive drink, and his career seemed at an end. But time brought its accustomed relief, and he re-appeared in the arena, again the thunderer of the scene. The years to follow were to him years of unbroken prosperity. He became successively Judge of the Supreme Court, Representative in Congress, and Senator. The name and fame of the "Little Giant" overspread the land. These, however, were cheerless years to Mr. Lincoln, yet with unshaken fortitude he bore the banner of Whiggery. It was his custom to follow Mr. Douglas about the State, replying to him.

But a change came; the Kansas-Nebraska Bill awakened the moral sense of the State, and by common consent Mr.

Lincoln became its representative. Mr. Douglas, in Washington, was alarmed at the uprising, and hurried home to educate the people up to conquering their prejudice against slavery. He made a canvass of the State, Mr. Lincoln following him and replying to him. "After having spoken at a number of places," said Mr. Lincoln, "I was surprised one evening, before the speaking began, at Mr. Douglas entering my room at the hotel. He threw himself on the bed, and seemed in distress. 'Abe, the tide is against me,' said he. 'It is all up with me. I can do nothing. Don't reply to me this evening. I can not speak, but I must, and it is my last. Let me alone tonight.' I saw he was in great distress; he could not bear adversity; and I acquiesced in his request and went home."

They did not meet again in debate, if I mistake not, until the great contest of 1858.

Mr. Lincoln had a high admiration for the abilities of Mr. Douglas, and afterward was glad to have his aid in behalf of the Union, and commissioned him a major-general; but he thought him in debate and in politics adroit, unscrupulous, and of an amazing audacity. "It is impossible," said he, "to get the advantage of him; even if he is worsted, he so bears himself that the people are bewildered and uncertain as to who has the better of it."

"When I," said Thucydides, "in wrestling have thrown Pericles and given him a fall, by persisting that he had no fall he gets the better of me, and makes the bystanders, in spite of their own eyes, believe him." Thus doth man from age to age repeat himself; and yet not quite always. We hear of Gladstone felling trees, but it is not reported that he and Froude have wrestling matches.

Some weeks after this conversation with Mr. Lincoln I met Mr. Douglas, and drew from him his opinion of Mr. Lincoln. His very words, terse and emphatic as they were, I give: "Of all the ——— Whig rascals about Springfield, Abe Lincoln is the ablest and most honest."

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill had indeed turned the tide against Douglas; the Republicans were successful, having a majority of one on joint ballot in the Legislature, thus securing the Senator.

With a common voice the Republicans of the State proclaimed Lincoln Senator. In caucus he received forty-nine votes out

of the fifty-one Republican majority. If I recall the figures aright, Mr. Trumbull the other two. But these refused in any contingency to vote for Mr. Lincoln. "After balloting for some time, I learned from a trustworthy source," said Mr. Lincoln, "that on a certain future ballot these two men would cast their votes for the Democratic candidate, and elect him. I called a meeting of my friends, explained the situation to them, and requested them on the next ballot, after these two men had voted for Mr. Trumbull, to change their votes and elect him. At this there was a murmur of disapprobation and declarations never to do it. I resumed and said: 'Gentlemen, I am not here to play a part; you can not elect me; you can elect Mr. Trumbull, who is a good Republican. You put me in a false position if you use my name to the injury of the Republican party, and whoever does it is not my friend.' They then reluctantly acquiesced, and Mr. Trumbull was elected."

This is the most significant act in the merely personal history of Mr. Lincoln. It exhibited the self-control and equilibrium of his character, as well as his party fidelity. There is now before me a letter of his in which he announces his motto in political affairs, "Bear and forbear." This self-poise, self-abnegation, and forbearance enabled him to bring the ship of state safely through the stormy seas before him. He never labored for effect; there was nothing theatrical in him; he was not concerned about his personal relations to affairs; smiled when he was told that Seward was using him and getting all the glory. He sought nothing fantastical; but felt it to be his supreme duty to bring peace with honor to his distracted country.

A picturesque administration may please the unskillful, but it makes the judicious grieve. The machinery of government, like that of the human body, is usually working best when it is attracting no attention.

The bread thus thrown upon the waters by Mr. Lincoln in securing the election of Trumbull returned, and not after many days. But when he had these conversations it was unknown to him. To the suggestion he would certainly be selected as the next Senator, he quietly replied, "I don't know." But when the time came the Republican Convention unanimously nominated him for Senator—an act without precedent in our Senatorial history.

The debate followed. At that time, under the influence of a strong partisan enthusiasm, I felt that Lincoln had greatly the advantage. But upon reading the debate now, its moral bearings aside, as a mere intellectual feat, the advantage of either is not apparent. The argument of slavery is put with all the telling force of Douglas's vigorous mind and intense nature. He was a veritable "little giant."

Mr. Lincoln, as we have seen, remained in Cincinnati about a week, moving freely around. Yet not twenty men in the city knew him personally, or knew that he was here; not a hundred would have known who he was had his name been given them.

He came with the fond hope of making fame in a forensic contest with Reverdy Johnson. He was pushed aside, humiliated, and mortified. He attached to the innocent city the displeasure that filled his bosom, shook its dust from his feet, and departed never to return. How dark and impenetrable to him then was the thin veil soon to rise, revealing to him a resplendent future! He did return to the city, two years thereafter, with a fame wide as the continent, with the laurels of the Douglas contest on his brow, and the Presidency in his grasp. He returned, greeted with the thunder of cannon, the strains of martial music, and the joyous plaudits of thousands of citizens thronging the streets. He addressed a vast concourse on Fifth Street Market; was entertained in princely style at the Burnet House; and there received with courtesy the foremost citizens, come to greet this rising star.

The manner of the man was changed. The free conversation of unrestraint had given place to the vague phrase of the wary politician, the repose of ease to the agitation of unaccustomed elevation.

Two men have I known on the eve of a Presidential nomination, each expecting it—Chase and Lincoln. With each, but in different degrees, there was an all-absorbing egotism. To hear, every waking moment, one's hopes and prospects canvassed, develops in one the feeling that he is the most important thing in the universe. Accompanying this is a lofty exaltation of spirits; the blood mounts to the brain, and the mind reels in delirium. Pity the Presidential aspirant.

With high hope and happy heart Mr. Lincoln left Cincinnati after a three days'



sojourn. But a perverse fortune attended him and Cincinnati in their intercourse. Nine months after Mr. Lincoln left us, after he had been nominated for the Presidency, when he was tranquilly waiting in his cottage home at Springfield the verdict of the people, his last visit to Cincinnati and the good things he had had at the Burnet House were rudely brought to his memory by a bill presented to him from its proprietors. Before leaving the hotel he had applied to the clerk for his bill; was told that it was paid, or words to that effect. This the committee had directed, but afterward neglected its payment. The proprietors shrewdly surmised that a letter to the nominee for the Presidency would bring the money.

The only significance in this incident is in the letter it brought from Mr. Lincoln, revealing his indignation at the seeming imputation against his honor, and his greater indignation at one item of the bill. "*As to wines, liquors, and cigars, we had none—absolutely none.* These last may have been in 'Room 15' by order of committee, but I do not recollect them at all."

Mr. Lincoln again visited Cincinnati on his way to Washington. His coming was not heralded by the roar of cannon, but it was greeted by an outpouring of the people such as no man here ever before or since has received; they thronged in countless thousands about the station, along the line of his march, covering the house-tops. They welcomed him with one continuous and unbroken storm of applause. Coming events were then casting their dark shadows before them. All men instinctively desired to look upon and cheer him who was to be their leader in the coming conflict.

There was an informal reception at the

Burnet House, the people, in line, filing through and shaking his hand until a late hour in the evening. His manner was quiet, calm, resolute, and observant. All exaltation of feeling was gone. His reception amused and instructed him. As they passed before him, this one eagerly and enthusiastically grasped his hand, speaking out, "Be firm; don't back down." He was a good Republican. But this one takes his hand quietly, releases it slowly, while whispering, "The country expects a conservative administration." This is a Bell and Everett man. Another touches his hand with the tips of his fingers, and, with a curious gaze, passes on in silence. That is a Douglas man.

The reception over, Mr. Lincoln passes to his room to find his little son fretfully waiting his coming to be put to bed. The father lovingly takes him in his arms and retires to an adjoining room, undresses him, and puts him to bed. As he gazes upon the placid features of his sleeping child for a moment his mind turns from all around him and all before him, back to his quiet life and home, to the grave of the little one not with him. Its last sickness is before him; also the dream that warned him that his child could not live—the dream that ever came to him before coming calamity—that was once again to startle him, presaging his tragic end.

One may lift himself out of his early environment, but its impress is enduring.

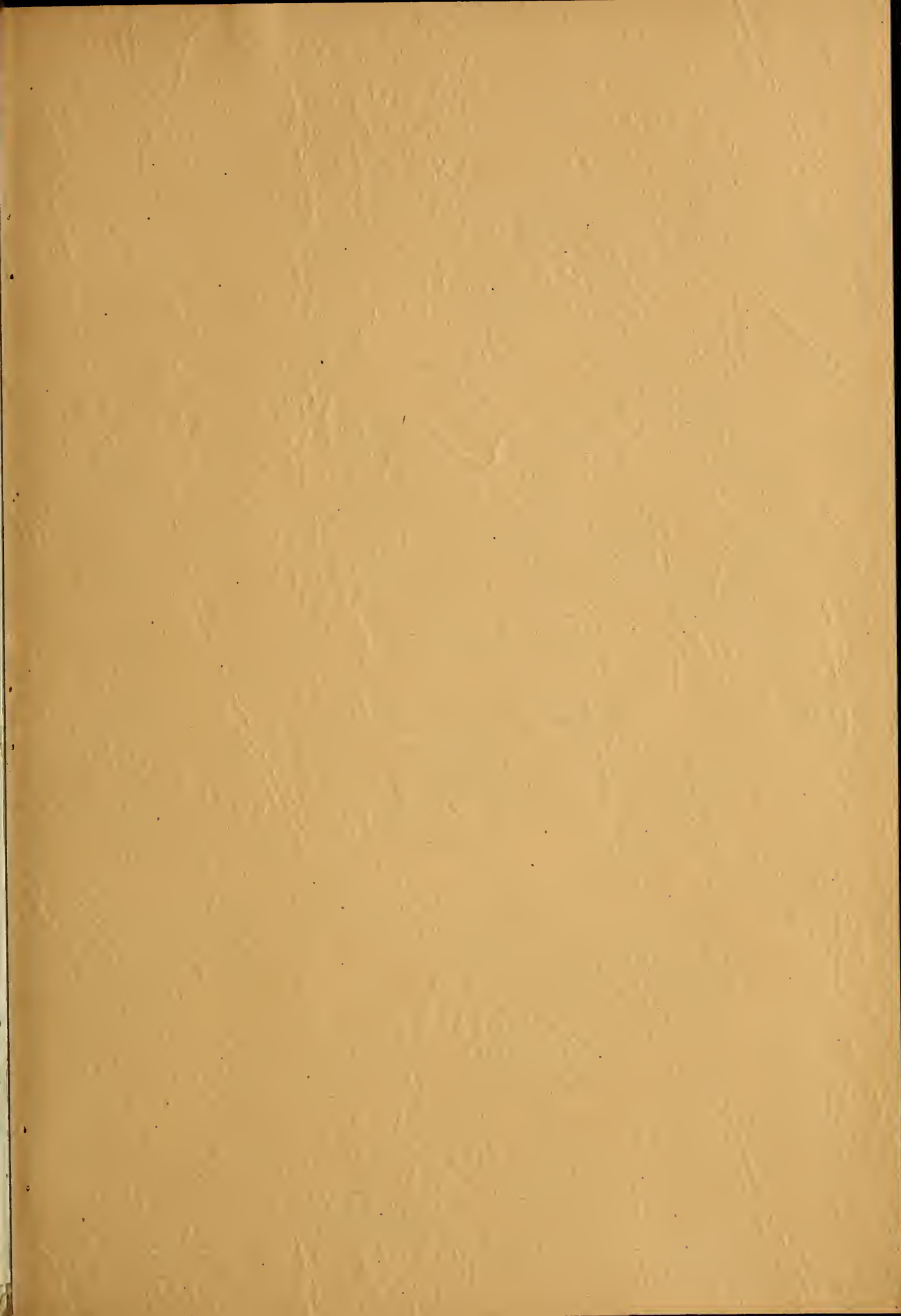
About this weird and wonderful man—one of those unique characters that do not repeat themselves in history—is fast gathering a cloud of myth and legend, obscuring the real man. That we may retain some glimpses of this is the apology for these reminiscences.

#### LITTLE ELSIE.

Ah, don't come a-wooing with your long, long face,  
And your longer purse behind:  
I'm a bright young girl, and I know my place,  
And I think I know my mind.  
I like to laugh, and to dance and sing,  
And to tease my parents dear.  
My brothers call me a "tiresome thing";  
But they wouldn't miss me here.  
O 'tis I am my mother's heart's delight,  
And my father's right hand brave.  
Would I leave my home so free and bright  
To be a rich man's slave?

Would I buy myself a gown of silk  
In a grand dull house to pine,  
When I've boys to play with and cows to milk,  
And the whole fair world is mine?  
Ah, don't come talking of the cares of life:  
My head is gold, not gray;  
And it's my desire to be no man's wife—  
At least, not just to-day.  
But I've a heart, and it's warm and true,  
And I'll keep it safe, at ease;  
And if one I love should come to woo,  
I'll give it—when I please!







Collier's, February 11, 1922.

Cincinnati

## When Lincoln Came to My City

**M**OST folks say the view from my office window in Cincinnati is uninteresting. They speak of the drab old buildings, the smoke, the dirty alleys.

But to me it is a wonderful view; that is, there is one wonderful sight.

One of those drab old buildings is a hotel, old and disreputable. The walls are of dirty brick. The windows need washing. On the second floor is a little balcony.

Sixty-one years ago Abraham Lincoln made a speech from it. He stood on that little framework of rusty iron and gave his thoughts to the people of this city.

It wasn't the best hotel in town, even then. There were at least two others that far surpassed it. Yet Lincoln came and lived in it for several days.

I like to think of him in one of those dingy little rooms. Can you picture him complaining about the lack of conveniences? Do you suppose he scolded the clerk because his ice water didn't come quickly?

He had several funny stories about hotels; but he didn't seem to take hotels seriously so far as he himself was concerned. His mind was full of things that left small room for his own bodily luxury.

A great man! Yet he lived in commonplace hotels. He wore commonplace clothes and ate commonplace food. Don't you suppose there were men here in Cincinnati who were horrified by his choice of a place to stay? What would their criticism, spoken or unspoken, have meant to *him*?

His greatness was from within, depending not at all upon pomp or glory. I doubt if there are many men who would care to see the hotel where Lincoln lived; yet they all love Lincoln.

I wonder if many of them ever really think *why* they love him.

DAVID WILLIAM MOORE.



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September 3, 1931

Mr. Louis A. Warren, Director  
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Sir: -

Information for your request of August 10th was looked up, and then mislaid. I must apologize.

The blank which you sent us has been filled in with the little information that we have to add to your research.

We should be very glad to receive Lincoln Lore if you will be so good as to put us on your mailing list.

Very truly yours,

Alice M. Dunlap  
Reference Department

Lincoln Questionnaire

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Name of town Cincinnati County Hamilton State Ohio

Date or dates when Lincoln spoke there Sept. 17, 1859; Feb. 12, 1861

Has a marker or monument ever been erected to commemorate his address? No

If so, when was it dedicated? \_\_\_\_\_

Is any literature referring to it, or a photograph of it available?

Pamphlet entitled "Address by Abraham Lincoln of Illinois in Cincinnati, Ohio,  
September 17, 1859." (cover title "Lincoln in Cincinnati")

Any further information such as donor, inscription on tablet, or other data of  
interest would be appreciated. Published by Traxel & Maas, art dealers, Cin-  
cinnati, 1910.

# LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.  
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 263

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

April 23, 1934

## LINCOLN IN OHIO

Ohio and Ohio men had much to do with the legal and political career of Abraham Lincoln. To an Ohio newspaper goes the credit for first suggesting Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for the presidency; and it was an Ohio man who said, upon the announcement of his death, "Now he belongs to the ages."

*December 1849*

On Christmas Eve, 1849, Abraham Lincoln wrote a letter to Judge Hitchcock at Columbus, Ohio, about legal proceedings in which he was interested. The letter was written from Cincinnati, and it appears as if Lincoln must have been there three or four days. It is not clear whether or not he went to Columbus as the letter implies that he might. In this, Lincoln's first case in Ohio courts, he was associated with T. D. Lincoln of Cincinnati.

*September 1855*

The famous McCormick-Manny case was responsible for Lincoln's visit to Cincinnati in the fall of 1855. Here he met Edwin M. Stanton who had also been retained by the defendant. Lincoln was greatly humiliated by Stanton taking the initiative in the case, although it is not likely that all the traditions extant about Stanton's abuse of Lincoln can be confirmed. Lincoln arrived in Cincinnati on September 19 and was entertained at the home of W. M. Dickson, whose wife was a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln. One whole week was spent in the city, Lincoln leaving for home on September 26. He remarked when he left that he did not wish to visit Cincinnati again, as he had had a very unpleasant experience in the courts.

*September 1859*

On September 6, 1859, Abraham Lincoln wrote two letters to citizens of Ohio in reply to invitations he had received to speak at Columbus and Cincinnati. One was directed to Mr. W. T. Bascom and the other to Peter Zinn. The latter he informed "I shall try to speak at Columbus and Cincinnati but cannot do more."

Lincoln visited Columbus on Friday, September 16. In the afternoon at two o'clock he spoke from the east terrace of the State House, and in the evening he addressed the Young Men's Republican Club at the City Hall. It is not known generally that Lincoln had a daguerreotype picture made while there.

The following day he spoke at Dayton. He addressed the people of the

city at the court house in the afternoon; also he is said to have visited a photographer with Mr. Samuel Craighead. A young artist by the name of Nickum made a sketch of Lincoln which has been preserved.

Enroute to Cincinnati from Dayton the train stopped at Hamilton depot where Lincoln addressed the people from an improvised stand near by. He was introduced by Congressman John A. Gurley, a very short man who made a vivid contrast to Lincoln's six foot four inch stature.

Lincoln arrived in Cincinnati at seven o'clock on Saturday night and was escorted immediately to the Burnet House. After meeting members of the committee at the Burnet House, he was taken in an open carriage to the Fifth Street market place where the meeting was to be held. He spoke from a balcony at the home of Mr. Kinsey on the north side of the square. One of the members of the committee to receive Lincoln was Rutherford B. Hayes.

*February 1861*

### Cincinnati

Lincoln's first stop in Ohio on his way to Washington for the inauguration was at Cincinnati. He reached the city on February 12, the fifty-second anniversary of his birth. At five P. M. he was introduced by Mayor Bishop and spoke to the people assembled at the Burnet House.

In the evening Lincoln was serenaded by a group of 2,000, representing the German Free Working Men, and he spoke a few words of greeting from the balcony of the hotel.

### Columbus

On February 13 Lincoln addressed a joint assembly in the House of Representatives at the Ohio State Capitol. After a few remarks there, he proceeded to the west front of the capitol where he spoke to the great mass of people assembled. An informal reception was held in the rotunda of the court house, and in the evening Lincoln received members of the Legislature and City Council at the governor's mansion.

### Steubenville

Lincoln received formal greetings from the city authorities of Steubenville on February 14 and acknowledged their welcome with a short reply.

### Wellsville

Lincoln made a few remarks at Wellsville, and on the following day, February 15, the train also stopped but he asked to be excused from further comments.

### Alliance

Dinner was served the presidential party at Alliance. Afterwards a temporary stand was placed in front of the depot, and Lincoln expressed his appreciation for such an outpouring of people.

### Ravena

At Ravena another enormous crowd greeted the president, and here also he addressed the people assembled.

### Hudson

A still larger gathering, estimated at 5,000, waited for Lincoln at Hudson, but he did nothing more than appear and bow to the people.

### Cleveland

At four o'clock the presidential party reached Cleveland, and Lincoln was immediately escorted to the Weddell House. The President of the City Council and the Chairman of the Citizens Committee both spoke words of welcome to which Lincoln responded. He admitted very much fatigue as he had spoken many times. In the evening there was a reception given Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln at the hotel.

### Willoughby

On the morning of February 16 Lincoln started on another lap of the journey. He received an enthusiastic greeting at Willoughby.

### Painesville

When he reached Painesville he found a platform erected for the occasion from which he spoke briefly.

### Madison

Although a large crowd was present at Madison, they had to be satisfied with Lincoln's coming to the platform of the car and acknowledging the greeting by bowing.

### Geneva

A formal greeting was extended to Lincoln when the train reached Geneva, and he replied with a few words.

### Ashtabula

Lincoln acknowledged very briefly the fine reception accorded him at Ashtabula and suggested that all of these demonstrations strengthened him for his task.

### Conneaut

At the last town in Ohio touched by the special train the stop was so brief that Lincoln had only time to bow in recognition of the ovation he received.

Note—For a fuller account of Lincoln's contacts with Ohio see *Lincoln and Ohio* by Daniel J. Ryan, published by The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.



## Cincinnati Do Honor to Birthday of Lincoln

Banks and Stock Exchange Closed in His Memory; Special  
Meetings Scheduled Throughout City to Mark  
Anniversary of Great Emancipator

Cincinnati today honored the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. With Lincoln's Birthday observed as a state holiday in Ohio, schools and the county courthouse were closed. Only the waterworks department was open at City Hall.

The Federal Building and most business houses were open as usual, with the exception of banks and the Stock Exchange.

A number of special meetings were scheduled in observance of the day. The annual Lincoln-Douglas dinner of the Ninth Street Y. M. C. A. Century Club at the Y tonight will be addressed by Dr. R. R. Wright Jr., president of Wilberforce University.

The life of Lincoln will be the subject of a talk by the Rev. Thomas A. Nolan, S. J., retired Xavier University faculty member, at the quarterly meeting of the Xavier Alumni Association tonight.

James W. Farrell will preside. The Rev. Dennis F. Burns, S. J., Xavier president, will present an inscribed ebony gavel to Joseph A. Verkamp, past president of the association.

Municipal Judge George E. Tebbs will speak at the Lincoln Day celebration at the Crawford Old Men's Home, 1400 North Bend road. The choir of the Evans M. E. Church will sing.

2-12-36

*Cinn. Post*

# Lincoln Met Humiliation and Triumph in Visits to City

BY ALFRED SEGAL

On three occasions Abraham Lincoln (on account of whose birthday the banks are closed today) visited Cincinnati. The first time he suffered the pain of a humiliated man here; six years later he was returning this way to take up the triumph and the tragedy of his presidency.

The first time, in the year 1855, he was the unappreciated counsel in a case in the local Federal Court. Not he was allowed to make the argument for his side, but the more glamorous Edwin M. Stanton of Pittsburgh, and on Lincoln was the pain of one who feels inadequate. In the presence of the legal giants who had assembled here he looked at himself and felt reduced: though he stood at the head of the Illinois bar.

"I am going home to study law," he said humbly to Ralph Emerson, an associate from Illinois. "I do occupy a good position there and I

think I can get along with the waycony of Mr. Kinsey's house, which things are done there now. But these college-trained men who have devoted their whole lives to study are coming west, don't you see, and they study their cases as we never do. They have got as far as Cincinnati now. They will soon be in Illinois. I am going home to study law and when they get out to Illinois I will be ready for them."

He saw fault only in himself and held no grievance against the Stanton whose dazzling light in court diminished him to a candle flame. It was Stanton whom he appointed to be his secretary of war six years later.

His presence here had been scarcely noticed in 1855, for destiny hadn't yet pointed him out. But on the evening of Sept. 17, 1859, a great crowd filled Fifth street market place (where the Fountain stands now), which was bright with bonfires, and at 8 o'clock a tall, gaunt figure appeared on the bal-

This was Lincoln again, now clearly marked by destiny; though there were people in the crowd who could not see the shining token on his forehead and hooted him. He had come to speak against slavery, particularly to Kentuckians . . . "I have now the best chance I shall ever have to shout across the line to the slave states."

And he shouted: "Slavery is wrong, morally, socially and politically."

It was 75 years ago this very day that Lincoln visited Cincinnati the third and last time. He was on the way to Washington to be inaugurated. The military . . . Lafayette Guards, German Jaegers, Guthrie Grays, Rover Guards . . . met him at the station at Front street and Freeman avenue; the mayors of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport rode with him in his carriage; the parade marched through lanes of

red, white and blue bunting, garished with portraits of Lincoln . . . Freeman avenue, to Sixth, to Mound, to Eighth, to Elm, to Fifteenth, to Vine, to the Burnet House. A little girl offered him a flower and Lincoln gave her a kiss for it. Two thousand German workingmen came marching to the Burnet House to pledge their loyalty.

There was an epilogue four years later, April 15, 1865. Lincoln had been assassinated and Cincinnatians who would not give the proper expressions of sorrow or who were suspected of disloyalty to the Union were knocked into the gutters and kicked.

Junius Brutus Booth, brother of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, was playing an engagement at Pike's Opera House, which stood at Fourth and Vine, where the Sinton now stands. The show bills were taken down, Booth's engagement was canceled and Booth himself secretly left the city.

-72812-1936



## War Fears Marred Lincoln's Visit To Cincinnati, Stopping On Way To White House 75 Years Ago

To the Biblical proverb that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," might well be added "and in his own time."

Seventy-five years ago today Abraham Lincoln stopped in Cincinnati on his way to be inaugurated as President of the United States. It was on his fifty-second birthday anniversary.

And, if the account in The Enquirer, published on the following day, is to be accepted as correct, the great President met with a lukewarm reception in the Queen City.

The Enquirer sent its own correspondent to Indianapolis to ride from that city to Cincinnati on the special train which was bearing the President-Elect from Springfield, Ill., to Washington.

The story which this paper carried on Lincoln's appearance in this city and the editorial comment on the significance of his remarks, made from the balcony of the old Burnet House, are interesting both from the viewpoint of newspaper style as a reflection of the temper of the times.

Lincoln's Cincinnati address, which was printed verbatim in The Enquirer, was short. It contained scant reference to the political situation of the day.

The apprehension which was felt in many quarters over the rise of the Kentucky backwoodsman to power, is reflected in The Enquirer's editorial comment on that address. The editorial said:

"Elsewhere in this paper will be

found a full report of the journey of Mr. Lincoln and his suite from Indianapolis to this point, furnished by a special correspondent whom we sent to the capital of our sister state for that purpose. A very large crowd greeted his arrival in this city.

"The congratulatory address of Mayor Bishop was in good taste—was eloquent and patriotic—and afforded the President-Elect, if he had been disposed, an opportunity to make a speech that would have cheered the hearts of his immense audience and carried delight all over the United States.

"He did not respond to the welcome of the Mayor in that patriotic and Union-loving style that was hoped for and desired, and the consequence was a great disappointment on the part of many of his friends, who believed that he would embrace the opportunity to declare himself for that compromise and concession that is so urgently demanded by all the true friends of the Union, both North and South. He let the golden opportunity go unimproved."

The news report of the President-Elect's trip from Indianapolis and his visit in this city was a chronological recording of events interspersed with editorial comments of the writer. It was published on the second page of The Enquirer under an inconspicuous headline.

After describing the departure from Indianapolis and the short stops at cities and towns on the way, the correspondent had this to say about that portion of the

trip onward from Lawrenceburg:

"But little occurred during the remainder of the trip. The train sped away at the rate of 30 miles an hour, with all on board in the best of humor. On passing North Bend, where lie the remains of General Harrison, Mr. Lincoln reverently uncovered his head. Soon the spires of the Western Metropolis and the cloud of smoke which overhung the city appeared in view, and almost at the appointed minute the train steamed into the depot.

"At an early hour the crowd began to congregate and the vicinity of the Ohio and Mississippi Depot, long before the arrival of the train, presented a bustling and busy scene. There was a big gathering, but in all candor we must state that there was as limited an amount of enthusiasm as even the enemies of the President-elect could desire.

"A visible illustration of the Black-Republican platform,' remarked a friend, as we elbowed our way toward the depot in which Mr. Lincoln was to be received; and following the direction of his pointing figure, our gaze fell upon as mixed a mass of the 'peculiar institution' and their sympathetic white brethren piled atop of a pyramid of Youghiogheny in a neighboring coal yard. It reminded us of the condition of the country, with the combustible material beneath, too ready for the fratricidal torch of the incendiary."

Concerning the address of welcome delivered by Robert Hosea, the story said:

"He welcomed him as the elected Chief Magistrate of the country, and expressed the hope that he would consider himself the President of the whole United States, under whose administration not one bright star would eventually drop from that bright constellation."

And this description of Lincoln: "As he stood upon the platform of the car, hat in hand, listening to the short address of the Chairman of the committee, comparisons flitted before the vision, which Mrs. Malaprop pronounced as 'odorous.' We could not help thinking that there was an expression upon that dark countenance which spoke too plainly of a premeditated course, no matter be it for good or evil."

Concerning the procession from the station to the Burnet House, the reporter said.

"There was cheering in the line, but those who hurraed were in the proportion of 1 to 10. Had it been a spontaneous ebullition, the echo of the mighty mass would have reverberated from the verdure-capped hills of our sister State."

Then appeared the text of Lincoln's remarks. The article concluded:

"On his way from the balcony to the rotunda, the President-Elect was grasped by the hand a hundred or more times and he only reached his room through the active interference of the police, who stayed the tide of vulgar and impertinent curiosity. So ended the reception ceremonies."





VIEW OF CINCINNATI. By J. C. Wild. 19 by 26 1/4 inches. \$750.

#### J. C. WILD'S PAINTING OF CINCINNATI CIRCA 1840

The gouache painting of Cincinnati by J. C. Wild is of more than usual interest since topographical subjects relating to Ohio are rare enough in the field of prints, but even more so in paintings. This well drawn view shows an expansive prospect of the city at an important stage of its development, and offers a lively impression of the river traffic, with a number of boats at the landing on Front Street.

The artist was John Caspar Wild, a native of Zurich who had lived in Paris before coming to Philadelphia some time before 1838, the year in which the firm of Wild and Chevalier issued twenty lithographs of Philadelphia after Wild's drawings. He is known also for a view of Girard College which the Philadelphia *Saturday Courier* used as a piece of newspaper promotion. By 1841 he was well established in St. Louis, so that we may assume this view of Cincinnati was the result of his westward travels. His *View of St. Louis taken from Illinois*, published by Dupré, St. Louis, 1841, is illustrated in Stokes' *American Historical Prints* (Pl. 68), and he also painted the originals for *The Valley of the Mississippi*, illustrated in a series of *Views*, printed by Chambers and Knapp, 1841. In 1845 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, and died there the following year.

The Old Print Shop Jan 1946

## Lincoln Last Visited Cincinnati 4 Years Before Assassination

BY VIRGINIA LANG

The Abe Lincoln Cincinnati got to know personally was a man with a mission. He was a man of 40 and had served as a congressman when he first came to Cincinnati.

He was here twice on legal business—once in 1849 and again in 1855.

**CINCINNATI DID NOTE** and long remember what he said here the next time. He came to campaign for the Republican state ticket in 1859 and spoke in several places in Ohio.

His train pulled into the Cincinnati station at 7 p. m. Sept. 17—a Saturday. A big delegation greeted him and escorted him in style

to Burnet House, where he stayed for the week end.

An hour after arrival, he spoke from the balcony of a Fifth street house.

**IN THAT** often-quoted speech he said:

"I say there is room enough for us all to be free, and it not only does not wrong the white man that the Negro should be free, but it positively wrongs the mass of white men that the Negro should be enslaved.

"I say that the mass of white men are really injured by the effects of slave labor in the vicinity of the fields of their own labor."

**WHEN CINCINNATIANS** saw the Great Emancipator

again, he was on his way by train to Washington for his President inauguration. The nation was already divided, but he was optimistic.

On that visit, Feb. 12, 1861, he spoke spontaneously in answer to calls from 18 German labor associations.

His home state, Illinois, was heavily populated by German immigrants, who were strong supporters of Lincoln. In fact, for 18 months he owned a German-language weekly newspaper, called the Illinois Staats-Anzeiger."

**ANOTHER PAPER** of his, his presidential campaign newspaper, called The Rail Splitter, actually



### "RAIL SPLITTER"

... printed in Cincinnati

was printed in Cincinnati at 60 West Fourth street.

A lot of history was made between Feb. 13, 1861, when Lincoln's train left Cincinnati, until April 29, 1865, when another train bearing the body of the assassinated President passed this way.



# How Lincoln Died in Cincinnati

BY ALFRED SEGAL

**MR.. LINCOLN'S 150TH BIRTHDAY TODAY.** (Cincinnati started out to observe this occasion yesterday in this column.) He brought back the several times Mr. Lincoln was visiting in Cincinnati on his business as a lawyer, and on his way to be inaugurated President of the United States. On Feb. 12, 1861... his birthday... he slept here at the Burnet House (Vine at Third); next day he was on his way to Washington and immortality.



But that occasion wasn't the last of Lincoln in Cincinnati. You might say he was back in Cincinnati on April 15... the day he was assassinated. All Cincinnati business closed down that day; he was being mourned in the churches, but, also, his memory was being dishonored here by mobs that let out hate against citizens suspected of feeling friendly to the Confederacy.

Lincoln's ghost in Cincinnati must have felt distressed. It was all so contrary to his second inaugural address which had called for peace and kindness between North and South.

**THAT DAY IN CINCINNATI** is reported in this month's bulletin of the Historical and Philosophical Society whose library and museum are in one of the buildings of the University of Cincinnati.

This report of Mr. Lincoln's last time in Cincinnati is made by Robert Herron, formerly curator of manuscripts for the Historical and Philosophical Society.

To tell his story he went back into Cincinnati newspapers which, on April 15 and in the following days, reported on "How Lincoln Died in Cincinnati." That's the title of Mr. Herron's report in the bulletin... "How Lincoln Died in Cincinnati."

It seems that gentle Mr. Lincoln might have protested against the way a lot of Cincinnatians behaved at his sudden death... "Cincinnati bubbled and boiled over with avenging passions," Mr. Herron reports. "A few people pleaded for calmness, pointing out that John Wilkes Booth alone, not the entire South, had fired the bullet. But rabble-rousers, pro patria fanatics and common hooligans could not be denied."

**THAT SAME DAY** Junius Brutus Booth Jr., a brother of the Lincoln assassin, was starring in a play at the Pike Opera House at Fourth and Vine (where the Sinton now stands). He fainted when he heard what his brother had done to Lincoln. He was taken to his room in the Burnet House at Vine and Third streets.

A mob was assembling in front of the hotel. It called upon the hotel's management to deliver this Booth to its hands, to even up for what his brother, John Wilkes Booth, had done to Lincoln.

"Their demands proved fruitless," says Mr. Herron, "because the management had bundled the actor out the rear entrance of the hotel and must have hidden

him in a private residence throughout the following day." (Two days later Booth managed to get away from Cincinnati by train to Philadelphia.)

Local anger turned against "copperheads." Copperheads were Cincinnatians suspected of feeling friendly toward the Confederacy. Their anger turned against a Mrs. Farrell, whose home was on Longworth street. A teacher in Glendale lost her job because it was reported she hadn't spoken sadly of Lincoln's assassination.

**MR. HERRON** says in the bulletin: "Gangs of hoodlums, more intent on wanton destruction than on avenging Lincoln, roamed the northern boundaries of the city, breaking windows of suspected Secessionists and literally tearing down a few of the houses."

Oh, sure there were memorial services in churches. The Methodist orator, the Rev. Mr. Gaddis, preached to the text "A Great Man Has Fallen This Day in Israel," and Rabbi Isaac M. Wise drew a parallel between Lincoln and Abraham in a sermon.

Cincinnati business places did all right by way of Lincoln's death... After studying the local newspapers of that week, Mr. Herron reports: "Dry goods stores did a landslide business selling sable crepe. Two 'Lincoln Funeral Marches' went on sale mere days after the shooting. Every lithographer in town published new portraits of Lincoln. Mourning badges sold well from street corners, as did porcelain busts of the dead President."

"Yet," says Mr. Herron, "commercial houses were not the only institutions in the city which found the murder of Lincoln an opportunity to enhance their own fortunes and fames."

"All clubs, lodges, groups, fellowships, commissions, associations, academies and societies in the area passed resolutions expressing their grief... and then shot the resolutions to the city's newspapers for publication."

**IN THE MEANTIME**, Lincoln's assassin was being hunted all over Cincinnati. (There was a report he escaped to Cincinnati after killing Mr. Lincoln.)... "Police headquarters posted John Wilkes Booth's picture for policemen to become acquainted with," says Mr. Herron. "His portrait sold faster than anybody else's except Lincoln's."

Mr. Lincoln's body was carried by train for show to many a city in the eastern section of the U. S. Thus he came finally to Columbus on April 29... two weeks after his death. Many Cincinnatians, including the numerous city council of that time, went up to Columbus to look at Lincoln in his coffin.

Well, that was about the finish of Mr. Lincoln in Cincinnati. Mr. Herron says: "As soon as Cincinnati merchants searched their hearts in the calm atmosphere of dispassionate commerce, the city forgave the South. Fortunately for both, the Lincolnian spirit, which had suffered a near-mortal blow from Unionist hotheads immediately after the murder, ultimately did prevail, and Cincinnati opened up its heart, banks and railroad to Dixie to form a friendship that has lasted ever since."

And Cincinnati thanks Mr. Herron for this story of "How Lincoln died in Cincinnati."

*file Cincinnati*

VAS  
YOU EVER  
IN ZINZINNATI?

BY DICK PERRY

WEATHERVANE BOOKS • NEW YORK

*1966*



livestock. The scare, of course, was Morgan and his Raiders, who actually did less damage to the area than the livestock had done in Avondale. The Governor of Ohio declared martial law again as Morgan approached. He called the militia to active duty again. And on July 12, in Cincinnati, General Ambrose Burnside also declared martial law. But Cincinnati had grown blasé. Didn't Burnside have enough soldiers on tap to settle Morgan's hash? Wasn't Camp Dennison crawling with recruits itching to clobber the rebels? What was the fuss about?

The fuss was really nothing, unless you happened to live in Glendale, where, on July 14, Morgan and his Raiders galloped through. The Glendale residents hid behind locked doors and breathed a sigh of relief when Morgan's men kept right on going. By dawn his raiding party was near Camp Dennison. The invaders put a log on the tracks of the Little Miami Railroad, derailing a train and capturing 150 militia en route to the camp. Morgan let the militia go, figuring they would only slow him down. Other militia from Camp Dennison chased Morgan's party as far as Batavia, where the militia, said Dr. Tucker, "placed a tree across a road to check a possible retreat(!) by the Confederates . . ." So much for the war, *per se*, coming to Cincinnati. It never showed up.

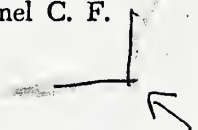
But in 1864 the war elsewhere was going strong. In Cincinnati the price of a substitute soldier had risen to a new high: \$500. James Hollenshade was manufacturing army wagons and pontoon bridges in what was the forerunner of the first assembly line. He made 80 boats and 160 wagons in less than a dozen days. Miles Greenwood's Eagle Iron Works had employed 400 to 700 men, changing 60,000 flintlock rifles to percussion caps at the rate of 800 rifles a day. This was 600 more a day than the National Armory at Springfield could do. Several times Greenwood's factory caught fire. Some said it was the work of southern sympathizers, but the fires actually caused little damage.

Although the surrender of Lee created cheering and wild celebration the day Cincinnati first got wind of the event (April 10), it was decided that Good Friday, April 15, would be the official day to celebrate, which gave some of the celebrants a few days to sober up and have another go at the bubbly. Celebrating was the key. Good Friday found Cincinnati doing little else. Factories had been closed. Schools had been closed. From the country, people poured into the city by every means of transportation available. Bonfires were set everywhere and church bells were poised to ring on cue—all church bells, that is, but the one in the steeple of the College Hill Presbyterian Church (then: the First Presbyterian Church); it had rung so long and so loud on April 10 that it had cracked.

Thomas Edison, who was seventeen at the time, was staying at

the Bevis House, a hotel operated by Martin Bevis and W. H. Ridenour on the southeast corner of Court and Walnut Streets. He was the night telegraph operator who, at three in the morning, received word of Abraham Lincoln's assassination. And with the coming of that terrible word, Cincinnati's celebration ground to a halt and a silence. Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., had been playing a two-week engagement at Pike's when he was told, the next day at rehearsal, that his brother had killed the President. He fainted.

On April 17, Mayor Harris held formal memorial services in the same Pike's Opera House where the assassin's brother had been. There were eulogies by Bellamy Storer, Aaron Perry, Colonel C. F. Noyes, the Reverend J. F. Chalfant, and Samuel Cary.





BOOKS BY DICK PERRY

Raymond and Me That Summer

The Roundhouse, Paradise, and Mr. Pickering

Vas You Ever in Zinzinnati?

PLAYS BY DICK PERRY

Go from Me

The Briefcase Bohemian of the 7:54

Forever the Wild Sweet Voice of Lovers

There'll Never Be Another Bongo

# The OLD PRINT SHOP

— Harry Shaw Newman —

ESTABLISHED  
1898



TELEPHONE  
MURRAY HILL 3-3950

150 Lexington Ave. at 30th St., New York

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## PORTFOLIO

for JANUARY, 1954

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VOLUME XIII • Edited by HELEN COMSTOCK • NUMBER 5

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*We appreciate prompt notice of change of address, so that we may keep our mailing list up to date. Readers are invited to send names of persons who are interested in buying old prints and therefore in receiving THE PORTFOLIO.*

### THE MAGNIFICENT SMITHS

FOUR talented Smiths from Maine had a meteoric career in lithography in the middle of the nineteenth century and then went on to greener financial fields where they eventually reaped a golden harvest. Classified as "capitalists" in the biographies of great American business men, the Smiths in their humbler days did excellent work in a field in which The Old Print Shop is very much interested, work unrecognized to a large extent. They receive no more than a few lines in *America on Stone*, but produced between twenty and thirty first-rate town views between 1848 and 1855. They were associated at various times with Tappan & Bradford of Boston, Michelin and Endicott in New York, Colnaghi of London and Delarue of Paris, employed J. W. Hill for the majority of their working drawings, and occasionally turned to Fanny Palmer and Charles Parsons to put these on stone.

Their connections in the print field were many, and to the deep-dyed print collector there is a fascination in reading the mere forms of the names of the firm, addresses, partners, artists, engravers, etc., which suggest the lively activity of four smart country boys who were making good in the big city. They might



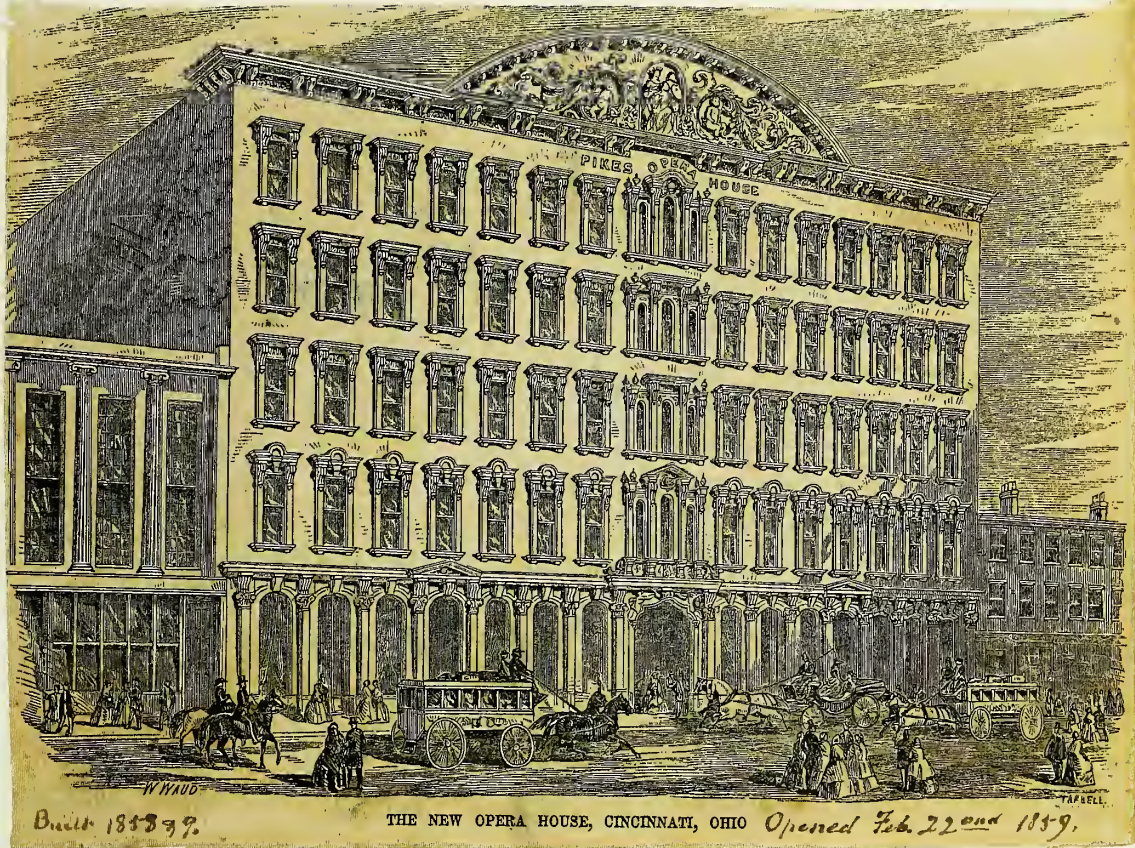


3. CINCINNATI. Covington and Newport from Mt. Adam, 1852. Published by Smith Bros., printed in tints by E. Michelin, 180 Fulton Street, New York, after J. W. Hill. Lithograph colored, 25½ x 40, plus margins. Several tears neatly repaired and hardly noticeable. \$250.

have become a "Currier & Ives" if they had put their minds to it, but the rest of the story of their careers belongs to the realm of pioneering in the west and the financial world of the east.

George Warren Smith and his brothers, Francis, David Clifford, and Benjamin F., Jr., were born on a farm at South Freedom, Maine, in the days when the Federalist party was in its decline, the youngest having been born in 1830. He lived on to within two years of the Depression, full of years and wisdom, particularly the wisdom of making money, in which all of the brothers were distinguished. They had a rare sense of team play and late in life entered into an unusual agreement. Each brother left his fortune to the remaining brothers, to establish a family fund for the benefit of their descendants, but making it impossible for any of their heirs to get hold of the principal. At the time of the death of the last brother, the fund, named in honor of the eldest, the George Warren Smith Fund, was estimated at about fifty million dollars, possibly as much as seventy millions, so that it may well be a hundred million today.

The Panic of 1857 contributed materially to the success of the Smiths, for it caused them to sell their print publishing establishment and go west. Francis started a bank in Omaha with an eye on the cattlemen's business, and in 1860 Benjamin F. came





# Figures for Early Cincinnati

*Edward C. Jensen*  
*Cincinnati Public Library*

- 1802 City incorporated
- 1803 Only newspaper: Western Spy & Cincinnati Gazette
- First paving ordinance passed.
- First bank incorporated, - Miami Exporting Co.
- 1805 Population 950. Only 172 buildings of all kinds in city.
- 1831 Population 26,515
- 14 newspapers and magazines
- 3 banks
- 25 churches
- 2nd Presbyterian Church on Third Street considered one of finest Doric buildings in U.S.
- 198 regular boats on river of which 68 were built in Cincinnati.
- Miami-Erie Canal completed from head of Main St. to the river.
- Among institutions of higher education were:
  - Cincinnati College, founded in 1819
  - Miami Medical College, founded in 1819
  - Lane Seminary
  - Atheneum
- 475 new buildings were erected in 1830
  
- 1849 Population 115,438 (5th city in size in entire U.S.)
- River traffic controlling factor in economic life of the city, - but first railroad built into city in 1849.
- 91 churches, 97 clergymen
- 40 insurance companies
- 13 daily newspapers (part in German)
- 25 weekly, 6 monthly magazines
- 16,286 buildings of all kinds in city.
- Greatest pork and whiskey metropolis in U.S.
  
- 1870 Population 216,239
- 24,550 dwelling houses
- 121 churches
- 24 public schools
- 16 colleges, business & special schools
- 67 newspapers and magazines (8 dailies. 39 weeklies)
- 12 banks
- 36 insurance companies

### ***Famous Cincinnati Hotel Where Lincoln Lived Sold***

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 16. — (P) — An option of purchase on the Burnet house, historic hostelry and one of Cincinnati's noted landmarks, has been obtained by the Union Central Life Insurance company. A nineteen story office building will be erected on the site. Built more than seventy-five years ago, the Burnet house was patronized by many celebrities, among them Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, Edward, prince of Wales, who later reigned as Edward VII., king of England, and scores of others.









Mary, 34 Chestnut  
 m John, express man, 502 Race  
 an Jacob, tailor, s. s. Front  
 e and Poplar  
 p. A., tinner, bds. s.w.c. Race  
 134  
 p Hy., tinner, wks. 6 Commerce  
 Row  
 p Wm. W., 144 Broadway  
 up Nathaniel, pass. agt. N. Y.  
 R. R., s. e. c. Front and Broad-  
 way, res. Newport  
 food John, express man, 126 Cas-  
 tle  
 r John, tailor, 149 Abigail  
 ann Gerhard F., 24 Buckeye  
 ann John G., cab. mkr., 12 E. Main  
 ann Joseph, basket mkr., 105  
 ann Road  
 n C., painter, bds. Beris H.  
 n Catharine, servt., 53 Barr  
 n Dureuck, turner, bds. Pearl  
 house  
 n Dominick, 52 New  
 n Edward, lab., wks. Foots, New  
 Co.'s  
 n Elisha S., crayon artist, 25 W.  
 th, h. 32 Perry  
 n Jas., carp., 53 W. Court w. of  
 Central Av.  
 n Jas. W., mess. U. S. Ex. Co.  
 n Levi D., mach., 56 Hopkins  
 n Leonard L., clk. Lafayette East-  
 ing Co., h. 39 W. 3d  
 n Margaret, servt., Hendie H.  
 n Michael, tailor, h. 238 Broadway  
 n Oliver, jr., banker, bds. 324 W.  
 10th  
**ORTON OLIVER D.**  
 Physician, Office 191 Central Av.,  
 h. 334 W. 4th  
 on Thomas, tanner, n.e.c. Sycamore  
 and Abigail  
 e Julius, 67 W. Court  
 e Theresa, bds. 67 W. Court  
 hieck Hy., candy mkr., 317 Vi-  
 emb John, blk. smith, s.w.c. E.  
 lie and Harrison Pike  
 n Francis, barber, 20 E. 5th, h. 20  
 W. 7th  
 rman Joseph, jeweler, 22 Duys-  
 e Dame Academy, s.s. 6th b. Syc-  
 amore and Broadway, Sister Louis  
 Superior  
 t Ann, bds. s.w.c. Eranklin and  
 Broadway  
 rman Hy., stone cutter, 212 Law-  
 ingham Harry E., foreman, 6  
 Walnut  
 ingham Thos., b.k., 436 Walnut  
 Canal and Walnut, h. 13 12th  
 amann Geo., cab. mkr., 517 Syc-  
 amore  
 urse C. E., b.k., n.e.c. York and 2d  
 miller  
 urse Clara, select school, 49 W. 9th  
**COURSE JOSEPH G.**, Commission  
 Merchant, for sale of Eggs,  
 Cheese, Eggs, &c., 34 Walnut and  
 Butter Depot 166 W. 4th, b. 2d  
 Freeman  
 urse Wm., clk., n.w.c. York and  
 Baymiller  
 verre John, musician, 171 Sycamore  
 well Richard, cooper, 301 W. Lib-  
 erty  
 yes Chas. G., mess. for Adams Ex.  
 bds. 81 Mill  
**OYES Edward F.**, (Sephenson & L.)  
 148 Walnut  
 yes Sarah, 87 Pike  
 yes Thos. O., mess. Adams Ex. Co.,  
 room 196 Burnet House  
 iber Jacob, bakery, 95 York  
 iber John, cof. h., s.w.c. Liberty  
 York  
**UCKOLS Wm. W.**  
 Masterer,  
 332 W. 9th, w. of Central Av.  
 uding Michael, shoe mkr., 24 Mer-  
 ellow Barney, shoe mkr., 17 Plus  
**UELSEN FRANCIS.**  
 Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, &c.,  
 213 Main, h. 102 Milton  
 uelsing Gerhard, tailor, bds. 622 E.

Oakley Wm., bds. 107 Broadway  
 Oakley Wm. R., b.k. 51 Main  
 Oates James C., harness inkr., bds. Main  
 St. House  
 Oates Wm., dray, n.s. Avery b. Mill and  
 Stone  
 Oates Wm. H., paper hanger, bds. n.s.  
 Avery b. Mill and Stone  
 O'Bar David, stone cutter, wks. s.w.c.  
 Broadway and 5th  
 O'Beina Sarah, 317 Broadway  
 Ober John, lab., 181 Baymiller  
 Ober David, marble cutter, s.e.c. 6th and  
 Culvert  
 Ober Frank, molder, wks. s.w.c. Front  
 and Central Av.  
 Ober Hy., barber, 9 W. 6th  
 Oberdahn John, bk. binder, 11 E. Liberty  
 Oberdeen Wm., molder, bds. 11 Pierson  
 Oberling Peter, molder, n.s. 5th b. Ham-  
 nibal and Freeman  
 Oberling Rudolph, molder, 632 W. 6th  
 Oberling Wm., molder, 11 Pierson  
 Oberling Geo., tailor, 13 Providence  
 Oberfeld Mathias, tailor, 674 Race  
 Oberfeld Christian, porter, 215 Walnut  
 Oberfeld Christian, porter, 215 Walnut  
 Oberguenter Mary, w.s. Coggs well al. h.  
 Franklin and Woodward  
 Oberhelmann Ernst, tinner, 54 Dudley  
**BERLIEU E. & F.**, (Ernst & Fred.)  
 Grocers and Commission Mer-  
 chants, 112 W. Court  
**BERLIEU Ernst**, (E. & F. O.) 112 W.  
 Court  
**BERLIEU Frederiek**, (E. & F. O.) 112  
 W. Court  
**BERLIEU L. C.**, (E. & F. O.) 112 W.  
 Court  
 Oberlin John, clk., 26 E. Pearl  
 Oberklaus Gerhard, lab., 164 Pleasant  
 Oberlein Francis, miller, 145 Clay  
 Oberlein Fred, molder, 145 Clay  
 Oberlein Geo. H., grocery, s.w.c. Free-  
 man and Liberty  
 Oberlein Wm., gilder, 145 Clay  
 Oberlein Wm., molder, bds. 145 Clay  
 Oberlander John, collector, 163 Clinton  
 Oberle August, cof. h., 142 Clay  
 Oberle Chas., cooper, rear 165 Clay  
 Oberle Geo., shoe mkr., 585 Race  
 Oberle John, cooper, 192 Clinton  
 Oberle Louisa, servt., 68 Pike  
 Oberly Balser, carp., n.s. Front e. of  
 Lumber  
 Obermayer Simon, 136 Longworth  
 Obermeyer Bernhard, painter, 122 Abigail  
 Obermeyer Hy., tinner, 122 Abigail  
 Obermeyer Joseph, teamster, 165 Linn  
 Obermeyer Andrew, lab., 58 Hunt  
 Obermeyer Andrew, 152 Hunt  
 Obermeyer August, horse dealer, 167  
 Laurel  
 Obermeyer Fanny, 301 W. 9th w. of Central  
 Av.  
 Obermeyer Hy., (B. Sander & H. O.) 440  
 Walnut  
 Obermeyer John H., stable, 178 Linn  
 Obermeyer Samuel, student, bds. 301 W.  
 9th w. of Central Av.  
 Obermeyer Simon, 76 Clinton  
 Oberndorfer Wm., b.k. 78 W. Pearl, h.  
 133 W. 5th  
 Obernesser Jacob, finisher, e.s. Johnson  
 al. b. Canal and 12th  
 Oberst John B., clk. s.e.c. 4th and Ham-  
 mond  
 O'Beirne Thos., lime dealer, 109 Clinton  
 O'Beirne Theobald, clk. 24 W. 2d  
 Obierlone Geo., finisher, 164 Pleasant  
 Obker Fred, lab., 191 W. Canal  
 Oblinger F. J., printer, Press office, h.  
 199 W. 3d  
 Osborne Samuel W., clk., bds. 197 Vine  
 Obmaek Christopher H., carp., 137 Bay-  
 miller  
 O'Brian Chas., confec., 168 W. 5th  
 O'Brian Dennis, stone cutter, 59 Ritten-  
 house  
 O'Brian Hy., dray, n.s. Railroad e. of  
 French  
 O'Brian Marts, shoe mkr., 146 Spring  
 O'Brian Mary, 59 Rittenhouse  
 O'Brian Mary, laundress, Gibson House  
 O'Brian Michael, lab., s.s. 6th b. Harriet  
 and Horne

O'Bride Anna, confec., 302 W. 6th  
 O'Brien Mrs., 15 W. Court w. of Central  
 Av.  
 O'Brien Andrew, n.s. 6th e. of Lock  
 O'Brien Anne, servt., Burnet House  
 O'Brien Bartel, lab., bds. 142 E. 6th  
**O'BRIEN BERNARD.**  
 Family Grocery and Provisions,  
 251 Sycamore  
 O'Brien Catharine, s.s. Arch b. Ludlow  
 and Lawrence  
 O'Brien Catharine, servt., 103 Broadway  
 O'Brien Chas., dray, 50 E. 7th  
**O'BRIEN Daniel**, (Alexander Brennan  
 & Co.) bds. Gibson House  
 O'Brien Dennis, lab., s.s. E. Pearl b. Pike  
 and Butler  
 O'Brien Edward, clk., 202 Longworth  
 O'Brien Edward, drover, n.e.c. Court and  
 John  
 O'Brien Ellen, s.s. Pearl b. Pike and  
 Butler  
 O'Brien Frank, lab., 67 Observatory  
 Road  
 O'Brien Hanora, 112 W. Pearl  
 O'Brien Hy., blksmith, wks. n.e.c. 6th  
 and Culvert  
 O'Brien James, dray, bds. 399 Sycamore  
 O'Brien James, hatter, 277 W. 9th  
 O'Brien John, b.k. s.w.c. 4th and Wal-  
 nut, h. 236 W. 5th  
 O'Brien John, clothing, 236 W. 5th  
 O'Brien John, carp., 163 Cutter  
 O'Brien John, clk., h. 53 E. 8th e. of  
 Lock  
 O'Brien John, finisher, 31 Baum  
 O'Brien John, finisher, 399 W. 3d  
 O'Brien John, lab., s.s. 6th e. of Lock  
 O'Brien John, mach., wks. n.s. Front b.  
 Lawrence and Pike  
 O'Brien John, paper folder, 53 E. 8th  
 O'Brien John, servt., 390 W. 6th  
 O'Brien John D., molder, wks. n.e.c.  
 Canal and Walnut  
 O'Brien John Y., whitewasher, n.s. Pat-  
 terson al. b. Main and Walnut  
 O'Brien Kate, milliner, bds. s.s. Wade w.  
 of Baymiller  
 O'Brien Lewis, driver, e.s. Baymiller b.  
 Clinton and Betts  
 O'Brien Margaret, servt., Burnet House  
 O'Brien Martin, lab., n.e.c. 4th and Wood  
 O'Brien Martin, blksmith, s.s. 6th b.  
 Broadway and Culvert  
 O'Brien Martin J., lab., 61 Mill  
 O'Brien Mary, 205 E. 6th  
 O'Brien Mary, 15 W. Court w. of Central  
 Av.  
 O'Brien Mary, laundress, Spencer House  
 O'Brien Mary, servt., n.e.c. 3d and Pike  
 O'Brien Mary, al. b. 4th and 5th and  
 Central Av. and John  
 O'Brien Mary, s.s. Accommodation e. of  
 6th  
 O'Brien Maurice, cooper, 9 Accommoda-  
 tion  
 O'Brien Michael, 53 E. 8th e. of Lock  
 O'Brien Michael, carp., 102 Sycamore  
 O'Brien Michael, carp., 396 Broadway  
 O'Brien Michael, lab., 61 Mill  
 O'Brien Michael, lab., 168 Freeman  
 O'Brien Michael, lab., bds. Ludlow House  
 O'Brien Michael, lab., 69 E. 8th e. of  
 Lock  
 O'Brien Morris, lab., City Water Works  
 office  
 O'Brien Owen, printer, s.e.c. Elm and  
 3d  
 O'Brien Patrick, 106 E. Liberty  
 O'Brien Patrick, assessor, 90 W. 2d  
 O'Brien Patrick, blksmith, 399 W. 3d  
 O'Brien Patrick, dray, 240 Richmond  
 O'Brien Patrick, lab., 59 Rittenhouse  
 O'Brien Patrick, lab., 134 Clark  
 O'Brien Patrick, lab., 302 Plum  
 O'Brien Patrick, lab., 118 Water  
 O'Brien Patrick, tailor, 236 W. 5th  
 O'Brien Robt. A., 236 W. 5th  
 O'Brien Thos., bklayer, n.s. Channing b.  
 Price and Young  
 O'Brien Thos., lab., wks. C., H. & D. R.  
 K. Depot  
 O'Brien Thos., meats, 614 W. 6th  
 O'Brien Thos., salesman, 129 Main  
 O'Brien Thos. F., carp., 30 Kossuth  
 O'Brien Wm., dray, 424 Freeman







ENCLOSURE B

# „Die Krieger.“

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Eine Schilderung der Kriegsjahre

des

9ten Regiments Ohio Vol. Infanterie,

Vom 17. April 1861 bis 7. Juni 1864.

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Mit einer Einleitung

von

Oberst Gustav Tafel.

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Cincinnati, Ohio :

Druck von S. Rosenthal & Co., No. 513 Vine Straße.

1897.



- Brill, Karl. Abschied Untauglich 13. Sept. 62.  
 Braun, Nikolaus. Versetzt 32. Indiana, 28. Febr. 62.  
 Bruderer, Adolph. Verschollen seit August 62.  
 Bühl, Matthias. Gestorben 28. Juli 62.  
 Burgart Prosper. Abschied Untauglich 11. Sept. 62.  
 Dahlhoff, Conrad. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Deig, Andreas. Versetzt Camp Dennison 7. Juni 64.  
 Daubenmerkel, Charles. Korporal 27. August 62 — Verwundet  
 Chickamauga — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Engelay, Fritz. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Ebel, Christian. Sergeant 27. Mai 61 — Verw. Chickamauga  
 — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Feid, Georg F. Korporal 28. Mai 61 — Sergeant 24. Juli  
 62 — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Ferber, Gerhard. Korporal 28. Mai 61 — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.  
 Freudenreich, Karl. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Geran, Julius. Korporal 28. Mai 61 — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.  
 Gerstatter, Christian. Verw. Chickamauga — Gestorben 23. Sept. 63.  
 Günther, John. Verwundet Chickamauga — Ausgemust. 7. Juni 64.  
 Heilbrunn, Alexis. 1. Sergeant 26. Mai 62 — 2. Lieute-  
 nant 24. Juli 62 (Offiziere).  
 Habenicht, Friedrich. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Haller, Karl. Verw. Chickamauga — Abschied Untaugl. 16. März 64.  
 Heinzmann, Frank. Korporal 4. Nov. 61 — Sergeant 21.  
 Juli 62 — 1. Sergeant 30. Juli 63 — Verw. Chicka-  
 mauga 20. Sept. 63 — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Hermann, Leonard. Verw. Chickamauga — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.  
 Hirschmann, Georg. Gefallen Chickamauga 20. Sept. 63.  
 Hirschbrunner, Gottlieb. Gefallen Chickamauga 20. Sept. 63.  
 Hör, Heinrich. Verw. Chickamauga — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Hornikel, Christian. Abschied Untauglich 27. Mai 62.  
 Hünemann, John. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Hummel, Karl. Sergeant 27. Aug. 62 — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.  
 Hunnekuhl, Wilhelm. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Jessing, Paul. Verw. Mill Springs — Absch. Untaugl. 16. März 63.

- Kaufmann, Konrad. Abschied Untauglich 16. Sept. 62.  
 Kämmerle, Wilhelm. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Kramer, Konrad. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Klinberg, Bernhard. Versetzt Camp Dennison 7. Juni 64.  
 Knittel, Anton. Gefallen Chickamauga 20. Sept. 63.  
 Kern, Martin. Abschied Untauglich 19. Sept. 61.  
 Kern, Karl. Gefangen Sewell Mount — Absch. Ord. Adj. Gen.  
 21. Mai 62.  
 Kern, Jakob. Korporal 27. Mai 61 — Versch. seit 11. April 63.  
 Karpp, Henry. Verw. Mill Springs — Absch. Untaugl. 2. Aug. 62.  
 Kiliani, Wilhelm. Sergeant 27. Mai 61 — Abschied Untaug-  
 lich 13. August 62.  
 Lehnen, Joseph. Korporal 24. Febr. 62 — Verw. Chickamauga  
 — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Mella, Philipp. Verw. Mill Springs — Versch. seit 11. April 63.  
 Miefert, Friedrich. Verw. Chickamauga — Gestorben 27. Sept. 63.  
 Miesch, Georg. Abschied Untauglich 15. Nov. 62.  
 Meßner, Karl. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Meroth, Karl. Verschollen 1. Dez. 61.  
 Mader, Alois. Korporal 27. Mai 61 — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.  
 May, Karl. Verw. Mill Springs — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Moor, Henry. Abschied Untauglich 11. Sept. 62.  
 Müller, Friedrich. Gefallen Chickamauga 20. Sept. 63.  
 Neckel, Heinrich. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Nordhof, Julius. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Neulmann, Heinrich. Verw. Chickamauga — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.  
 Nolte August. Abschied Untauglich 4. Jan. 62.  
 Oberdahn, Johann. Sergeant 27. Mai 61 — Abschied Untaug-  
 lich 19. Nov. 62.  
 Oberkline, Friedrich. Sergeant 27. Mai 61 — 2. Lieute-  
 nant 24. Juli 62 (Komp. G).  
 Papenberg, Henry. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Pechtel, John. Korporal 24. Juli 62 — Ausgem. 7. Juni. 64.  
 Roman, Karl. Korporal 27. Mai 61 — Gefallen Chickamauga  
 20. Sept. 63.



Reue, Henry. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Rehr, Andreas. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Rothfuß, Karl. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Rung, Rasper. Versetzt U. S. Artillerie 8. Dez. 62.  
 Reller, Karl. Gestorben 12. Nov. 63.  
 Schmidt, Hermann. Gefallen Chickamauga 20. Sept. 63.  
 Stahl, Hermann. Abschied Untauglich 13. Sept. 62.  
 Schott, Vincent. Verm. Chickamauga — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Schönfeld, Wilhelm. Verm. Chickamauga — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.  
 Steffens, Henry. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Stern, Wilhelm. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Straus, Ernst. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Schönfeld, August. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Schmülling, Johann. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Schüle, Christian. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Sander, Heinrich. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Steuber, Lorenz. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Siebelder, Anton. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Schäfer, Karl. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Schröder, Friedrich. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Schmidt, John. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Schrör, Wilhelm. Desertirt 7. April 62.  
 Schaffner, Gottlieb. Abschied Untauglich 19. November 61.  
 Schenkel, Eduard. Invalide 1. September 63.  
 Streiff, Joh. B. Gestorben 8. Juli 63.  
 Steuber, Philipp. Verm. Chickamauga — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.  
 Trau, Franz. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Trarbach, Johann. Abschied Untauglich 10. November 62.  
 Vollet, Andreas. Verm. Chickamauga — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.  
 Vöfler, Konrad. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Wahlbrink, Wilhelm. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.  
 Weber, Henry L. Abkommandirt 11. April 62.  
 Werth, Friedrich. Verm. Chickamauga — Gestorben 23. Sept. 63.  
 Wilke, John. Verm. Chickamauga — Gestorben 13. Nov. 63.  
 Zink, Otto. Versetzt Camp Dennison 7. Juni 64.

**Kompagnie G.****Offiziere.**

- Gustav Richter, Captain. 27. Mai — Geboren Dels, Preußen —  
Gefallen Chikamanga 20. September 63.
- Karl Jahn, 1. Lieutenant. 27. Mai 61 — Geboren Fulda, Hessen  
— Resign. 31. Oktober 61.
- Theodor Sammers, 2. Lieutenant. 27. Mai 61 — Geboren Eype,  
Preußen — 1. Lieutenant 27. Januar 62 — Verm.  
Chikamanga — Gestorben 7. Oktober 63.
- Georg Hartung, 2. Lieutenant. 7 Juni 63 — Geboren Mülhhausen,  
Preußen — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.
- Friedrich Oberkline, 2. Lieutenant. 24. Juli 62 — Geboren Lotte,  
Preußen — Resign. 8. Mai 63.
- Adam Schumacher, Captain. 14. Februar 64 — Geboren Gaiberg,  
Baden — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.
- Meris Heilbrunn, 2. Lieutenant. 24. Juli 62 — Geboren Klein-  
treden, Hannover — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.

**Unteroffiziere und Soldaten.**

- Adam, Wenzel. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.
- Appelmann, Georg. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.
- Arnolds, Rudolph. Gestorben 30. November 63.
- Bächle, Franz. Gestorben 19. Oktober 62.
- Bälser, Wilhelm. Gestorben 2. Oktober 63.
- Becker, Karl. Verwundet Mill Springs und Missionary Ridge —  
Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.
- Biedenbender, Karl. Verm. Chikamanga — Ausgem. 7. Juni 64.
- Blattau, Louis. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.
- Bleibel, Joseph. Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.
- Brunner, Peter. Desertirt 18. Juni 62.
- Bürkle, Ernst. Verm. Mill Springs — Ausgemustert 7. Juni 64.
- Büttner, Ehrhardt. Abschied Untauglich 22. Juni 61.

Hayward, Charles G. Swain, William Corry; Twenty-sixth—Elijah Hayward, Peter Bell, John C. Short; Twenty-seventh—Elijah Hayward, Robert T. Lytle, Alexander Duncan; Twenty-eighth—David T. Disney, Samuel Rees, George Graham, jr., Alexander Duncan; Twenty-ninth—Daniel Stone, Samuel Rees, Leonard Armstrong; Thirtieth—Alexander Duncan, David T. Disney, Daniel H. Hawes, John Burgoyne; Thirty-first—D. T. Disney, Samuel Bond, Israel Brown, Adam N. Riddle; Thirty-second—Adam N. Riddle, Samuel Bond, William C. Anderson, John Burgoyne; Thirty-third—William C. Anderson, Samuel Bond, John C. Short, Elijah Hotchkiss; Extra session, 1835—Samuel Bond, Elisha Hotchkiss, John C. Short; Thirty-fourth—William Conclin, James J. Faran, Andrew Porter, Daniel Hosbrook; Thirty-fifth—Israel Brown, George W. Holmes, James Armstrong; Thirty-sixth—James J. Faran, James Given, A. F. Carpenter; Thirty-seventh—James J. Faran, Israel Brown; Thirty-eighth—Robert Moore, Thomas J. Henderson; Thirty-ninth—A. F. Carpenter, John M. Cochran, John Reeves; Fortieth—Robert Moore, William Hatch, James H. Ewing, Oliver Jones; Forty-first—Israel Brown, Archibald Gordon, William Wakefield; Forty-second—James H. Ewing, William Wakefield, John Snyder; Forty-third—Israel Brown, Charles Reemelin, James H. Ewing, Jacob Flinn; Forty-fourth—John McMakin, Charles Reemelin, Thomas J. Callagher, Jacob Flinn; Forty-fifth—William S. Smith, William F. Converse, John McMakin, John B. Warren; Forty-sixth—Edward L. Armstrong, William F. Converse, William S. Smith, John B. Warren; Forty-seventh—George E. Pugh, Alexander N. Pierce, Henry Roedter, Alexander Long, Edward L. Armstrong; Forty-eighth—Alexander Long, John Bennett, Henry Roedter, George E. Pugh, Andrew Purdon; Forty-ninth—Peter Zinn, James Hiff, John Bennett, John Schiff, Andrew Davidson; Fiftieth—William H. Lytle, Benjamin T. Dale, James Shuble, Thomas F. Eckhart, John B. Staetler, Andrew Davidson, Richard H. Stone, Oliver Brown. At the adjourned session, Henry Brachman, *vice* Jacob Struble, deceased; Fifty-first—H. B. Brown, Joseph E. Egley, Nelson Cross, John B. Krauth, E. Bassett Langdon, John N. Ridgway, George Robinson, Thomas Wright; Fifty-second—Joseph E. Egley, E. B. Langdon, William M. Corry, James P. Holmes, George C. Robinson, Charles Thomas, Ebenezer T. Turpin, John P. Slough; Fifty-third—George C. Robinson, Patrick Rodgers, Hunter Brooke, Aaron C. Bagley, Isaac C. Collins, Joseph J. Bobmeyer, James Saffin, Joseph T. Wright; Fifty-fourth—William J. Flagg, John Schiff, Joseph Jonas, Patrick Rodgers, Joseph F. Wright, William Jones, William Jessup; Fifty-fifth—Peter Zinn, George Keck, William Stanton, Milton Sayler, William J. Flagg, James Huston, Anzi McGill, Henry Brachman, Theodore Marsh; Fifty-sixth—William Stanton, George Keck, Henry Brachman, Anzi McGill, James Huston, J. M. Cochran, S. L. Hayden, John K. Green, Josiah Kirby; (adjourned session—N. P. Nixon took the place of George Koch, deceased); Fifty-seventh—Henry Kessler, William Stanton, N. P. Nixon, J. M. Cochran, Gustav Tafel, M. P.

Gaddis, Thomas L. Young, F. H. Oberklin, George B. Wright (at the adjourned session, Griffith M. Bunce and Charles E. Cist, to take the places, respectively, of Maxwell P. Gaddis and George B. Wright, resigned); Fifty-eighth—Henry C. Borden, Robert A. Coleman, George Cist, Henry G. Kemmett, Frederick W. Moore, William H. Scott, George W. Skaats, Jacob Volf, Henry Warnkin; Fifty-ninth—Henry M. Bates, Thomas A. Corcoran, A. J. Cunningham, Ozro J. Dodds, Thomas J. Haldeman, James H. Hambleton, George H. Hill, John K. Love, Augustus Ward, Ernest F. K. Einschmidt; Sixtieth—John M. Brunswick, John A. Cochran, Thomas A. Corcoran, Robert Creighton, John J. Fallis, Thomas J. Haldeman, John A. Shank, Robert O. Strong, Charles P. Taft, John M. Wilson (at the adjourned session H. F. Brashear and M. W. Olin, *vice* respectively, Robert Creighton and R. O. Strong, resigned); Sixty-first—Chapman C. Archer, George W. Boyce, John J. Geghan, James S. Gordon, Paul A. J. Huston, Edwin W. Miller, Elbert P. Newell, John M. Patterson, Thomas E. Sater, James L. Haven; Sixty-second—S. W. Bard, L. Burkhardt, Gabriel Dirr, H. P. Goebel, John E. Naylor, George W. Skaats, Peter F. Stryker, R. M. White, W. P. Wiltsee, John W. Zumstein; Sixty-third—Lloyd S. Bunn, Milo G. Dodds, William Jessup, Frederick Klimper, Benjamin F. Lovelace, William B. Loder, Joseph G. Sexton, John Sullivan, Irwin B. Wright; Sixty-fourth—Lewis M. Dayton, Charles C. Davis, Joseph E. Hart, William H. Hill, Frank Kirchner, D. Gano Ray, Peter Stryker, Lewis Voight, George W. Williams.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND OF THE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

William McMillan, William Goforth, William Wells, (appointed by Governor St. Clair, January 4, 1790, under the territorial organization).

The first justices of the peace were appointed for the county at large, and sat on the bench with the justices of the quarter sessions. The original appointments of 1790 were John S. Gano and Benjamin Stites, of Columbia; Jacob Tapping; and George McCullum. Others were added from time to time, of whom we have only the name of Henry Weaver, of Tucker's Station, appointed by Governor St. Clair in 1794, and of those whose names appear upon the records of the court from 1790 to 1802, as follows: We give only the year of their first appearance on the record:

1792, Aaron Caldwell; 1793, John Armstrong, James Barrett; 1794, John Mercer; 1795, Stephen Wood, John S. Wallace; 1796, Thomas Gibson, John Beasley; 1797, Nathan Ellis; 1799, Ignatius Brown, William Bunn, Ichabod B. Miller, Asa Kitchell, Jacob White, Alexander Martin; 1800, Olear Todd; 1801, James Findlay, Joseph Prince, Emanuel Vantrees, Cornelius Sedam; 1802, William Armstrong, Samuel Robb.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

1803, Thomas Gibson, presiding judge, three associates; 1804, Michael Jones, presiding judge; 1805, Francis Dunlavy, presiding judge for fourteen years; associ-



29.4

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Columbus, O., March 20, 1969

Know Ye That the records of this office show that

Frederick Oberkline

was enrolled as a 2nd. Lieutenant in Company "G"  
9th. Regiment, Ohio Vol. Infantry on the 27th. day of May,  
1861, at \_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_

and was mustered into the United States service as such for the period of  
3 years \_\_\_\_\_, on the 27th. day of May, 1861 at  
Camp Dennison, Ohio \_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_

U. S. A. Mustering Officer, and that he was twenty five years of age at  
the time of his enrollment in the Civil War. Promoted from Sergeant  
Company F, July 24, 1862; Resigned May 8, 1863.

Sylvester J. Del Corso  
Adjutant General of Ohio



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Commercial, Feb. 13, 1861, p. 2, col. 4 & 5.

militia companies assembled at 1.30 p.m. "The Military proceeded o.... to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad depot."

col. 4 THE GERMAN VISITORS top of col. 5 down to but not including  
REPLY OF MR. LINCOLN.

Gazette, Feb. 13, 1861

Lincoln arrived at the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad depot  
p. 2. col. 4 MAYOR BISHOP'S RECEPTION SPEECH.

ENQUIRER, Feb. 13, 1861, p. 2, cols. 4, 5 & 6.

Ohio and Mississippi railroad depot said the Enquirer

everybody agreed that the grand marshal of the parade was Miles Greenwood  
head of militia was Major General William Haines Lytle, Ohio  
Militia 1st division southwestern Ohio (later Birg gen US Vols killed at  
Chickamauga, Sept. 30, 1863).

Times, Feb. 13, 1861, p. 3, Cols. 3, 4 & 5.  
railroad depot located on West Front street between Mill and Wood"

#### A DEMONSTRATION

col. 4.

About eight o'clock down came a party of German Workingmen from over  
the Rhine carrying pitched flambeaux. They formed on Third street, and sent  
in a committee to call out the President-elect. He came. He was inflicted  
with another speech. He replied briefly, and in the course of his remarks  
said a first-rate thing. The addresser took particular pains to notify Mr.  
Lincoln that the torch bearers below were foreignborn citizens. He said  
he didn't like foreign-born citizens any better than those born in this  
country. The remarks was hugely cheered from the balcony.

Gazette and Commercial printed the message that Oberkline read to Lincoln  
verbatim. This in itself is a strange thing. This in the day before  
mechanical duplicating devices or recording devices. ~~Neither the reporters~~  
The reporters for the Times and the Enquirer made little effort to report  
what Lincoln said giving only a few highlights while the ~~reporters for~~  
the Commercial and Gazette printed what was purported to be his exact words.  
But while they came close there are variations. Then why was THE Commercial  
and the Gazette able to print the message read to Lincoln by the German  
delegation, word for word, without a comma or a period out of place.

Diligent research discloses the reason. All the four English language  
newspapers printed the accounts of Lincoln's visit on Feb. 13, 1861 the  
day after the event. But on ~~Feb. 12, 1861, the day Lincoln arrived~~  
the morning of Feb. 12, 1861 ~~the day~~ before Lincoln arrived the  
message had appeared in the German language daily newspaper Der Deutsche  
Republikaner, or the Cincinnati Republican, edited by August Willich.  
The Gazette and Commercial already had access the printed message before  
it was delivered and had no trouble reproducing it exactly.

Indianapolis & Cincinnati depot Front n. Wood  
Ohio & Mississippi railroad depot Front n. Wood

Cincinnati, Enquirer, Feb. 13, 1861, p. 2, col. 5.

The Enquirer had supported Douglas. Head over story about Lincoln's stop over at Indianapolis: The Lincoln Reception at Indianapolis-Large Crowd-His Speech in Bad English, but Strong for Coercion.

We need not describe Mr. Lincoln, but as he stood upon the platform of the car, hat in hand listening to the short address of the chairman of the committee, comparisons flitted before the vision which Mrs. Malaprop pronounced as "odorous." We could not help thinking that there was an expression upon that darj countenance which spoke too plainly of a predetermined course, no matter be it for good or evil. He expressed his gratitude at the reception which the citizens of the Queen City had given him, and said that as he was expected to address the people upon his arrival at the Burnet House, any remarks made at this time would be premature.

Then came Mr. Frederick Oberkline, upon behalf of the Workingmen's Association, who delivered a very brief address, which however, elicited no response, and a lane being formed by the police, Mr. Lincoln was taken under the protection of Mayor Bishop . . . .



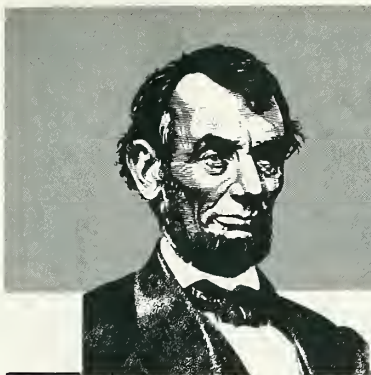
We say there was a great commotion. The Mayor was called out. There was some immense whispering done in his ear, and he did some immense whispering in return. What all this was about, we, of course, do not know, but of this fact we are cognizant, that when Mr. Lincoln, stepped out upon the platform, and bowed in response to a heart cheer, and then turned expecting to follow the lead of the Mayor to the carriage, he was confronted by a (to him) shocking spectacle. There stood a committeeman, his specs on his nose, his hat under his arm, a roll of manuscript in his hand! And goodness! the committeeman was preparing to read his speech. And the committeeman, though he could not be heard five feet from him, did read his speech, and did his speech, and with all the solemnity of a sherrif rehearsing a death warrant.

The President-elect listened patiently. He stood like Patience on a monument, listening to a speech he could not hear. When the committeeman got through, he simply and very pleasantly stated that as he had ascertained he would have an opportunity of addressing the people elsewhere, he would defer his remarks until that occasion. Then three rousing cheers were given for Old Abe, and three more for the Union.

One would have supposed that the mild reproof given by Mr. Lincoln to speech-maker No. 1, was sufficient for the whole committee, or all of the committees. Not so, Up to the platform squeezed another individual, who with perspiration on his brow, and a face teeming with expectancy, to the horror of the President-elect, commenced thus:

"Hon. Abraham Lincoln-Honored Sir-In behalf of \_\_\_\_\_"

And away he went into a full speech prepared for the occasion. He was allowed to get through and then Mr. Lincoln said a few more words, and then the crowd cheered again. and then Abraham the pressed, gladly sought shelter from further committee assaults under the wings of our complacent mayor.



# Lincoln Lore

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## Lincoln Visited By A German Delegation of Workingmen In Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1861

*Editor's Note:* The editor is indebted to members of the Cincinnati Historical Society for the research assistance that made the publication of this article possible.  
R. G. M.

When Abraham Lincoln stopped in Cincinnati on February 12, 1861 (his fifty-second birthday), on his way to Washington to become the sixteenth President of the United States, he was visited by a delegation of German workingmen and the spokesman for the group read to him a message of support.

Lincoln's reply to the German delegation is well-known but there are some missing links, surrounding the event. What was Lincoln replying to, that evoked his particular response on this occasion? And who was the author of the message?

In Basler's *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* (Vol. IV, pp. 201-203) there are two versions of what Lincoln said in reply to the German delegation. These two versions are newspaper accounts which appeared in the Cincinnati *Gazette* and in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Basler printed both accounts because they contain considerable variations. The other two main English-language newspapers in Cincinnati then were the *Times* and the *Enquirer*. There are considerable variations, also, in all four newspapers about the exact details of Lincoln's visit to Cincinnati and his encounter with the German delegation. The reporter for the *Times* did not know his name. But the other three newspapermen reporting the event did know his name. He was identified as Frederick H. Oberkline. The *Commercial* and the *Enquirer* spelled his name as "Oberkline," while the *Gazette* spelled it as "Oberkleine."

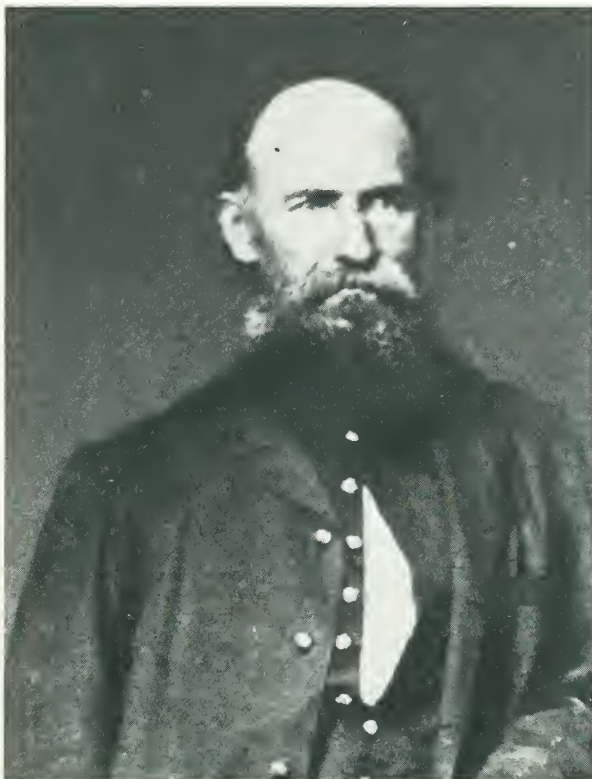
Researchers in the area of Lincolniana would be justified in presuming that Frederick H. Oberkline was a leader among the Cincinnati Germans and that he was the author of the message. They would be wrong on both accounts. The first question that perplexes the researcher is: Who was Frederick H. Oberkline? The most learned German-American scholar today would be unable to supply the answer to this question. Histories of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio are numerous, in both English and German. These books contain scores of

biographical sketches of "representative citizens," but nowhere can a biography of Oberkline be found. His name appears in the Cincinnati city directories from 1860 to 1865 with the year 1863 minus his name. His name is not spelled consistently and he is variously listed as having a connection with the "Western Commercial

College," (probably as a student), "moulder," and in 1865 as a "deputy sheriff." Another trace of him appears in a history of Hamilton County, Ohio. The name "F. H. Oberkline," appears as a member of the Ohio house of representatives in the fifty-seventh Ohio general assembly which convened at Columbus on Monday, January 1, 1866, after the Civil War. A "Frederick Oberkline" is listed as a member of the 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, an all-German regiment from Cincinnati. Presuming he is the same man who read the message to Lincoln, he is listed as having been twenty-five years of age at the time of his enrollment and was promoted from sergeant of Co. F. to second lieutenant of Co. G. The record further shows that he resigned on May 8, 1863, thus missing all the important battles in which the 9th Ohio was engaged. In the regimental history of the 9th Ohio he is listed as having been born in the town of Lotte, in Prussia. The regimental history (written in German) spells his name as "Oberkline," which appears to settle this matter, as the regimental historian complained in the foreword about the American enrolling officers misspelling the German names. The historian took pains to see that all the German names were spelled correctly. But after 1865 Frederick H. Oberkline disappears and passes into obscurity.

To compound the confusion surrounding the details of Lincoln's visit to Cincinnati the four Cincinnati newspapers give four different versions of the event. It is well-known that four different observers can produce four different descriptions of a single event. And this was the case with Lincoln's Cincinnati visit.

All four newspapers agreed that he arrived in Cincinnati from Indianapolis on Tuesday afternoon February 12, 1861, that he was met at the railroad depot and that a parade followed as he was escorted to the Burnet House. The commander of the militia companies in the



AUGUST WILLICH

This photograph was taken at the studios of Porter's Gallery, 106 Fourth Street, Cincinnati, about 1860 when he was editor of the Cincinnati Republican.





Columbus, O. March 20, 1869

Know Ye That the records of this office show that

Frederick Oberkline

enrolled as a 2nd. Lieutenant in Company "G"  
9th. Regiment Ohio Vol Infantry on the 27th. day of May,  
1861 at by  
and was mustered into the United States service as such for the period of  
3 years on the 27th. day of May, 1861 at  
Camp Dennison, Ohio by  
U. S. L. Mustered Officer, and that he was twenty five years of age at  
the time of his enrollment in the Civil War. Promoted from Sergeant  
Company F, July 24, 1862; Resigned May 8, 1863.

*Signature of J. Del Rose*  
Adjutant General of Ohio

parade was Major General William Haines Lytle, commanding general of the first division of the Ohio militia. (Lytle was later a brigadier general in the Union army and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga on Sept. 20, 1863.) The newspapers agreed that Miles Greenwood, prominent Cincinnati manufacturer, was the grand marshal of the parade and that the mayor of Cincinnati, Richard M. Bishop, was on hand to greet the President-elect.

Three of the four newspapers stated that Lincoln's train arrived at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad depot. But the *Enquirer* reported that he arrived at the Ohio and Mississippi depot. The fact is that Lincoln arrived from Indianapolis on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad ran from Cincinnati to St. Louis and did not run through Indianapolis. This was not a serious error on the part of the *Enquirer* reporter as both railroads used the same depot in downtown Cincinnati. But then the *Enquirer* man did commit a rather serious error. He wrote that after an initial message of greeting was read to Lincoln at the railroad depot he was then visited by the German delegation. He wrote, "Then came Mr. Frederick Oberkline, upon behalf of the Workingmen's Association, who delivered a very brief address, which however, elicited no response, and a lane being formed by the police, Mr. Lincoln was taken under the protection of Mayor Bishop . . ." (Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Feb. 13, 1861, p. 2, col. 5).

But the reporters for the other three newspapers disagreed with the reporter for the *Enquirer*. They wrote that the German delegation visited Lincoln at his hotel, the Burnet House, that night, and not during the afternoon at the railroad depot. And they reported that Lincoln did respond to the message. The time of the visit seems to have been some time between eight and eight-thirty o'clock. The reporter for the *Times* wrote, "About eight o'clock down came a party of

German workingmen from over the Rhine carrying pitched flambeaux. They formed on Third street and sent in a committee to call out the President-elect. He came. He was inflicted with another speech. He replied briefly, and in the course of his remarks said a first-rate thing. The addresser took particular pains to notify Mr. Lincoln that the torch bearers were foreign-born citizens. He said he didn't like foreign-born citizens any better than those born in this country. The remark was hugely cheered from the balcony. Cincinnati *Times*, Feb. 13, 1861, p. 3, col. 4.) The reporter for the *Times* did not know the name of the spokesman.

However, the *Gazette* and the *Commercial* reported the visit of the German delegation in greater detail. They reported that the delegation visited Lincoln at the Burnet House that evening and that a message was read to him by Frederick H. Oberkline. Both newspapers printed what was purported to be Lincoln's verbatim reply, (See Basler, IV, pp. 201-203) but, as already noted, there were variations. However, both newspapers printed the message that Oberkline read without a single comma or period out of place. This is a strange thing indeed. How could the reporters for the *Gazette* and the *Commercial*, relying on hand-written notes, and in a day before duplicating and recording devices existed, give the exact text of Oberkline's message, yet give different versions of what Lincoln said in reply to the message?

Diligent research discloses the answer. All the four English-language newspapers printed reports on Lincoln's visit on February 13, 1861, the day after the event. But on the morning of February 12, 1861 while Lincoln was en route to Cincinnati from Indianapolis there appeared on the editorial page of the German-language daily newspaper, the Cincinnati *Republikaner*, or the Cincinnati *Republican*, the exact message that Oberkline read to Lincoln. Therefore, it was a small matter for the *Commercial* and the *Gazette* to reproduce the message of the German delegation, because they already had a printed copy in hand.

The message was written in German and in English in the same column just below it. This is the message that Oberkline read to Lincoln and that the *Commercial* and the *Gazette* copied:

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES Sir,—We, the German free workingmen of Cincinnati avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure you, our chosen chief magistrate, of our sincere and heartfelt regard. You earned our votes as the Champion of free labor and free homesteads. Our vanquished opponents have, in recent times, made frequent use of the terms, "workingmen," and "workingmen's meetings," in order to create an impression, as if the mass of workingmen were in favor of Compromises between the interests of free labor and slave labor, by which the victory just won would be turned into a

defeat. This is a despicable device of dishonest men. We spurn such Compromises. We firmly adhere to the principles, which directed our votes in your favor. We trust, that you the selfreliant because selfmade man, will uphold the Constitution and the laws against secret treachery and avowed treason. If to this end you should be in need of men, the German free workingmen, with others, will rise as one man at your Call, ready to risk their lives in the effort to maintain the victory already won by freedom over Slavery."

Lincoln's reply to this message was almost evasive, and he sought to dampen the militancy of the message. He said, "In so far as there is an illusion to our present national difficulties . . . I beg you to excuse me from entering particularly upon it." Lincoln had not yet been inaugurated as President and it would have been impolitic for him to accept volunteers for a civil war before it had started. At the time of his arrival in Cincinnati, seven states, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas had seceded from the Union. This defiance of central authority aroused more indignation among the Germans of Cincinnati than it did among the native-born. This fact is underscored by Henry Howe in his *Historical Collections of Ohio* (Vol. 1, p. 765). Howe, who lived during this period, related that "Cincinnati up to the outbreak of the rebellion largely sympathized with the slave-holders . . . On April 5th (1861) three cannon from Baltimore were allowed to pass through the city en route for Jackson, Mississippi marked for the 'Southern Confederacy' . . ." According to Howe the bombardment of Fort Sumter "was a surprise to multitudes. Up to that very moment they had believed that the South was not in earnest. It was all bluster; there would be no war. What is noteworthy, the large German population of the city believed differently. Among them were many old soldiers who had been engaged in the German revolution of 1848, and they felt war 'in the air.'" Thus the Germans of Cincinnati, but not the native-born, were prepared for a civil war before it started.

But more important still, who was the author of the message that Oberkline read to Lincoln?

It seems certain that the author was the editor of the Cincinnati *Republican*, August Willich. The space in which the message appears was the area reserved for comments by the editor of the paper. And, too, the message was written in Willich's style. Earlier in his newspaper, Willich had described Lincoln as "a self-made man." Willich, then 50 years old, was a talented philosopher and writer, who had received a classical education. He was fluent in German, English, French, Italian, Latin and probably classical Greek. He had been graduated from the cadet houses in Potsdam and Berlin and had served as an officer in the Prussian army for nineteen years. He resigned from the army and became one of the principal leaders of the German re-



## REPLY OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I thank you and those whom you represent, for the compliment you have paid me, by tendering me this address. In so far as there is an allusion to our present national difficulties, which expresses, as you have said, the views of the gentlemen present, I shall have to beg pardon for not entering fully upon the questions, which the address you have now read, suggests.

I deem it my duty—a duty which I owe to my constituents—to you, gentlemen, that I should wait until the last moment, for a development of the present national difficulties, before I express myself decidedly what course I shall pursue. I hope, then, not to be false to anything that you have to expect of me.

I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that the working men are the basis of all governments, for the plain reason that they are the most numerous, and as you added that those were the sentiments of the gentlemen present, representing not only the working class, but citizens of other callings than those of the mechanic, I am happy to concur with you in these sentiments, not only of the native born citizens, but also of the Germans and foreigners from other countries.

Mr. Chairman: I hold that while man exists, it is his duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating mankind; and therefore, without entering upon the details of the question, I will simply say, that I am for those means which will give the greatest good to the greatest number.

In regard to the Homestead Law, I have to say that in so far as the Government lands can be disposed of, I am in favor of cutting up the wild lands into parcels, so that every poor man may have a home.

In regard to the Germans and foreigners, I esteem them no better than other people, nor any worse. (Cries of good.) It is not my nature, when I see a people borne down by the weight of their shackles—the oppression of tyranny—to make their life more bitter by heaping upon them greater burdens; but rather would I do all in my power to raise the yoke, than to add anything that would tend to crush them.

Inasmuch as our country is extensive and new, and the countries of Europe are densely populated, if there are any abroad who desire to make this the land of their adoption, it is not in my heart to throw aught in their way, to prevent them from coming to the United States.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, I will bid you an affectionate farewell.

Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 13, 1861

publican revolutions of 1848 and 1849. He was the commanding general of a force known as "Willich's Free Corps," in the three months' war in Baden that constituted the German revolution of 1849. Sentenced to death *in absentia* by the monarchical courts for his leadership in the revolution he lived in exile in London, then came to the United States in March 1853. He came to Cincinnati in late 1858 for the express purpose of becoming editor of a German-language newspaper that would give political and intellectual guidance to the growing German population of Cincinnati, most of whom were scantily educated workingmen. The newspaper, the Cincinnati Republican, was inaugurated and was published by the "Social Workingmen's Club."

For two and one-half years before Lincoln's 1861 visit to Cincinnati, Willich was the most influential moulder of German opinion in the city. As one of the main leaders of the revolutions of 1848 and 1849 his name was a household word to nine-

teenth century German-Americans and to Republican sympathizers in Europe. His views, as expressed in the columns of his newspaper, were designed to wean away German immigrant votes from the Democratic party and to channel these votes into support of the newly-formed Republican party. After the execution of John Brown, Willich wrote in his newspaper (Cincinnati Republican, Jan. 5, 1860) that the Germans should rally round the Republican party. "Wise and upright men of this party," Willich wrote, "inspired by men like John Brown will encourage the slaves to fight for their freedom." Then he added, "If we are called upon to put down a slaveholder's rebellion we will come to put down the cause of the insurrection, slavery itself."

Willich had supported John C. Fremont and Cassius M. Clay for the Republican nominations but after Lincoln's nomination he urged his readers to support Lincoln. He wrote: "Still we can go to battle for Lincoln, do our duty as soldiers of freedom and must hold together in unbroken opposition against slavery. (Cincinnati Republican, May 19, 1860). Willich further noted that Lincoln was a selfmade man, and that he was free of any tendency to favor slavery and had never shown any nativistic tendencies.

The Germans of Cincinnati, and the old Northwest, expressed themselves in military terms. They were urged by Willich and others, to do their "duty as soldiers of freedom" and "go to battle for Lincoln." Thus the inevitability of a civil war, or a "slaveholder's rebellion," had been part of the daily newspaper diet of Cincinnati Germans for at least two years before Lincoln's visit.

It being seemingly certain that Willich was the author of the message read to Lincoln on Feb. 12, 1861, why was such an obscure man as the twenty-five year old Oberkline, designated as the spokesman for the group? Oberkline's birth can be placed at about 1836, therefore, he would have been only twelve years old at the time of the revolution of 1848 and could not have been a participant. Hence he would have had none of the prestige as would the veterans of that revolution, who were regarded as heroes of magnificent stature by nineteenth century German-Americans. Willich and Judge J. B. Stallo, both living in Cincinnati then, were among the four or five "leading Germans," living in the United States at the time. The expression "leading Germans," was a favorite one among German writers of the day. It means the "leading Germans" were the best-known, best-educated and most influential men among the Germans. Judge Stallo, eminent jurist, mathematician, physicist, philosopher and writer, or Willich would have been more appropriate spokesmen for the German delegation. Then (again) why did the obscure Oberkline head the delegation? The answer lies in the probability that the visit of the German delegation was a spontaneous

affair. Carried away by their enthusiasm for Lincoln's presence in the city this group of young men (probably) organized a torchlight parade, after the custom of the day, Oberkline tucked a copy of Willich's Cincinnati Republican in his coat pocket, after he was elected spokesman for the group, and they proceeded to the Burnet House. Willich and Judge Stallo, more highly educated, would have been more conscious of protocol. Certain ceremonial functions had been planned by the Cincinnati city officials, and these two men would not have taken part unless they were invited.

Lincoln left Cincinnati for Columbus, Ohio, the next day (February 13, 1861) and continued his "journey to greatness," the Civil War came, the Germans of Cincinnati did "rise as one man," at Lincoln's call for volunteers, and August Willich, served with distinction as a Union brigadier general of volunteers in the Army of the Cumberland.

## MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Chairman: I thank you and those you represent, for the compliment paid me by the tender of this address. In so far as there is an allusion to our present national difficulties, and the suggestion of the views of the gentlemen who present this address, I beg you will excuse me from entering particularly upon it. I deem it due to myself and the whole country, in the present extraordinary condition of the country and of public opinion, that I should wait and see the last development of public opinion before I give my views or express myself at the time of the inauguration. [Cheers.] I hope at that time to be false to nothing you have been taught to expect of me. [Cheers.]

I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, and with the address of your constituents, in the declaration that working men are the basis of all governments. That remark is due to them more than to any other class, for the reason that there are more of them than of any other class. And as your address is presented to me not only on behalf of workingmen, but especially of Germans, I may say a word as to classes. I hold the value of life is to improve one's condition. Whatever is calculated to advance the condition of the honest, struggling laboring man, so far as my judgment will enable me to judge of a correct thing, I am for that thing.

An allusion has been made to the Homestead Law. I think it worthy of consideration, and that the wild lands of the country should be distributed so that every man should have the means and opportunity of benefiting his condition. [Cheers.] I have said I do not desire to enter into details, nor will I.

In regard to Germans and foreigners, I esteem foreigners no better than other people, nor any worse. [Laughter and cheers.] They are all of the great family of men, and if there is one shackle upon any of them, it would be far better to lift the load from them than to pile additional loads upon them. [Cheers.] And inasmuch as the continent of America is comparatively a new country, and the other countries of the world are old countries, there is more room here, comparatively speaking, than there is there; and if they can better their condition by leaving their old homes, there is nothing in my heart to forbid them coming; and I bid them all God speed. [Cheers.]

Again, gentlemen, thanking you for your address, I bid you good night.

Cincinnati Gazette Feb. 13, 1861



## CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1968 - 1969

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Arnold Gates, 289 Hyde Park Road, Garden City, New York; Carl Haverlin, 8619 Louis Avenue, Northridge, California; E. B. Long, 708 Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Ralph Newman, 18 E. Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Kenneth A. Bernard, Boston University, Boston, Mass.; James T. Hickey, Illinois State Historical Library, Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Ill.; Hon. Fred Schwengel, 636 Union Arcade, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. Wayne C. Temple, 821½ S. Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill. New items available for consideration may be sent to the above addresses or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

1968

## CROCKER, LIONEL

1968-31

An Analysis of/Lincoln/and/Douglas/As Public Speakers and Debaters/By/Lionel Crocker/Professor Emeritus/Department of Speech/Denison University/Granville, Ohio/(device)/Charles C. Thomas Publisher/Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A. [Copyright 1968 by Charles C. Thomas.] Book, cloth, 9¼" x 6¼", xviii p., 550 pp., price, \$15.50.

## FISCHER, LE ROY H.

1968-32

Lincoln's 1858 Visit/To Pittsfield, Illinois/By/Le Roy H. Fis(c)her/Reprinted by /Pike County Historical Society/from Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society/Volume LXI, Number 3, Autumn 1968.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9" x 6¼", 350-364 pp., illus.

## FRIEND, HENRY C.

1968-33

Abraham Lincoln and a Missing Promissory Note/Henry C. Friend/of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Bar/Abraham Lincoln is retained to collect a past due account/from an Illinois Supreme Court Judge. Henry Friend provides an interesting insight into Lincoln's practice and/the adept way in which he handled this account. [Cover title]

Folder, paper, 11" x 8½", illus., (3) pp. (Reprint from the Commercial Law Journal November 1968 issue).

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1968-34

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Pamphlet, paper, 9¼" x 6½", 226-239 pp.

## HASELMAYER, DR. LOUIS A.

1968-35

Jessie Harlan Lincoln/In Iowa/by Dr. Louis A. Haselmayer/Reprinted from Volume XXXIX, No. 6, Annals of Iowa [Cover title]

Pamphlet, paper, 9" x 6", (11) pp., illus.

## HAVERLIN, CARL

1968-36

A. Lincoln's Letter/to Fanny McCullough [Cover title] (Copyright 1968 by Ralph Geoffrey Newman, Inc.)

Portfolio, flexible boards, 20¾" x 16". Contains facsimile of Lincoln's letter to Fanny McCullough, and broadside of letter in print, on loose sheets. Story of letter printed on reverse of cover, autographed by Carl Haverlin. No. 14 of 126 copies of portfolio, facsimile and broadside printed for Ralph Geoffrey Newman, Inc. by Lynton Kistler of Los Angeles. Price, \$25.00.

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1968-37

The Old/State/Capitol/(picture)/As it was/and as it/will be again/(Seal of State of Illinois) [Cover title] (Prepared by Illinois State Historical Library for the Illinois Department of Conservation. Printed by authority of the State of Illinois, 1968).

Double folder, paper, 9" x 4", (4) pp., double column, illus.

## KECKLEY, ELIZABETH

1968-38

Behind the Scenes/Thirty Years A Slave/And Four Years in the White House/Elizabeth Keckley/(Device)/Arno Press and The New York Times/New York 1968 [Copyright 1968 by Arno Press, Inc. Reprinted from a copy of the 1868 edition in the collection of Princeton University.]

Book, cloth, 7" x 5", xvi p., 371 pp., illus., price, \$9.00.

## KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1968-39

University of Kentucky Library/Bulletin XXV/October, 1964/Abraham Lincoln's Hartford Speech/of 5 March 1860 [Caption title] (Reprint)

Folder, paper, 8¾" x 5¾", (4) illus.

## LATHAM, FRANK B.

1968-40

Immortals of History/Abraham/Lincoln/"As I would not be a slave,/so I would not be a master."/by Frank B. Latham/Franklin Watts, Inc./575 Lexington Avenue/

New York, N.Y. 10022 [Copyright 1968 by Franklin Watts, Inc.]

Book, cloth, 8½" x 5¾", vi p., 163 pp., illus., price, \$3.95. Juvenile literature.

## LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

1969-41

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Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10" x 7", pp. 137-177, illus., price, \$1.00.

## ROBINSON, ORVETTA M.

1968-42

Totem Poles and Mr. Lincoln/(Cut of two totems)/Proud Raven-Base Section Lincoln Statue—Top Section/Abraham Lincoln Memorial Totem Pole [Cover title] (Reproduced from *The Living Museum*, November, 1966, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois, 62706.)

Folder, paper, 9" x 6", (3) pp., illus.

## TAFT, CHARLES SABIN

1968-43

Abraham Lincoln's Last Hours/from the notebook of/Charles Sabin Taft/Army Surgeon present at the/Assassination, Death and Autopsy/(device)/Black Cat Press: 1968 [Design and Typography by Norman W. Forgue.]

Miniature brochure, boards, 2½" x 2", (24) pp. [Limited edition, printed by Charles Young at The Norman Press and bound by hand in the studio of Bela Blau.] Price, \$7.50.

## TEMPLE, WAYNE C.

1968-44

Reminders of Lincoln in a Cornerstone/By Wayne C. Temple [Caption title] (Reprinted from the Illinois Blue Book, 1968-69.)

Pamphlet, paper, 9" x 6", 29-39 pp., illus.

## TEMPLE, WAYNE C.

1968-45

Abraham Lincoln/and Others/at the St. Nicholas/By Wayne C. Temple/Editor-in-Chief/Lincoln Herald/(Device)/St. Nicholas Corporation/Fourth and Jefferson/Springfield, Illinois 62705/1968/Copyrighted. [Reprint from the Lincoln Herald, Summer, 1968]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10¾" x 7¾", 48 pp., illus., price, \$1.25.

## TIMBERLAKE, DOUGLAS

1968-46

Abraham Lincoln's beloved/Springfield shaped his destiny/(Portrait)/By Douglas Timberlake [Caption title] Folder, paper, 11" x 8¼", illus. [Reprinted from *Mainliner*. Material taken from book "Here I Have Lived" by Paul M. Angle.]

Distributed by Convention Bureau, Room 202, Municipal Bldg. Springfield, Illinois.

## WARREN, LOUIS A.

1968-47

Little Known Boyhood Adventures/of/Abraham Lincoln/By Louis A. Warren [Caption title] (Reprint of Form 2907, published by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana, copyrighted in 1940)

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 6¾" x 5", (9) pp. Form No. 2907-68.

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1968-48

While Lincoln Lay Dying/A Facsimile Reproduction of the First Testimony/Taken in Connection with the Assassination/of Abraham Lincoln as Recorded by/ Corporal James Tanner./With a Biographical Introduction/by/Maxwell Whiteman/Philadelphia/The Union League of Philadelphia/1968 [Copyright 1968 by The Union League of Philadelphia.]

Brochure, cloth, 10¾" x 8¾", v p., 13 (2), 33 page facsimile of testimony, illus. Published in a limited edition for private distribution.

## 1969

## GOFF, JOHN S.

1969-1

Robert Todd/Lincoln/A Man in His Own Right/by John S. Goff/University of Oklahoma Press/Norman [Copyright 1969 by the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla.] First edition.

Book, cloth, 9¼" x 6¼", Fr., xv p., 286 pp., illus., price, \$7.95.

## LINCOLN-HERNDON BUILDING

1969-2

The Lincoln-Herndon Building/Law Offices—Federal Court—Post Office/(Picture of building)/Sixth at Adams—Springfield, Illinois [Caption title]

Folder, paper, 9¼" x 4", (4) pp., illus. (map of Springfield showing Lincoln restorations).

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